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# WOOL Situation

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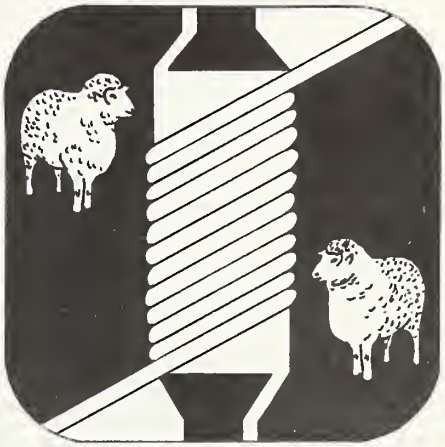

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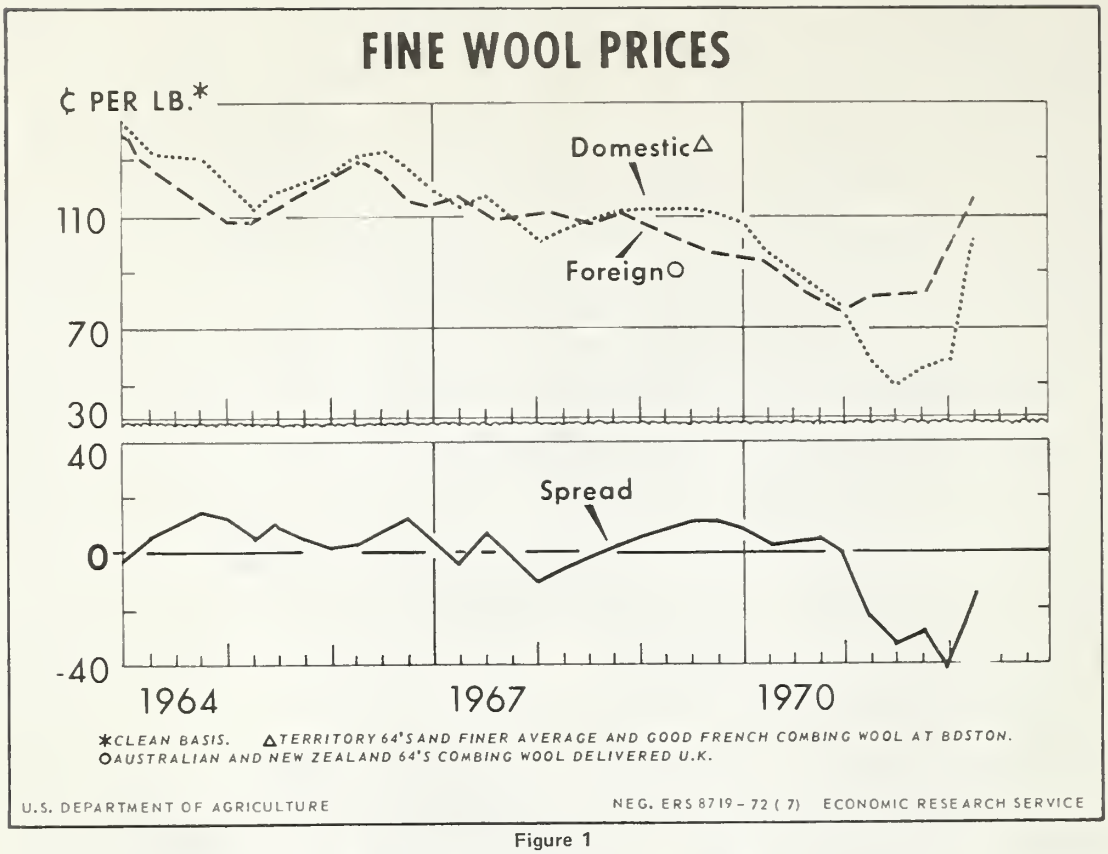


Figure 1

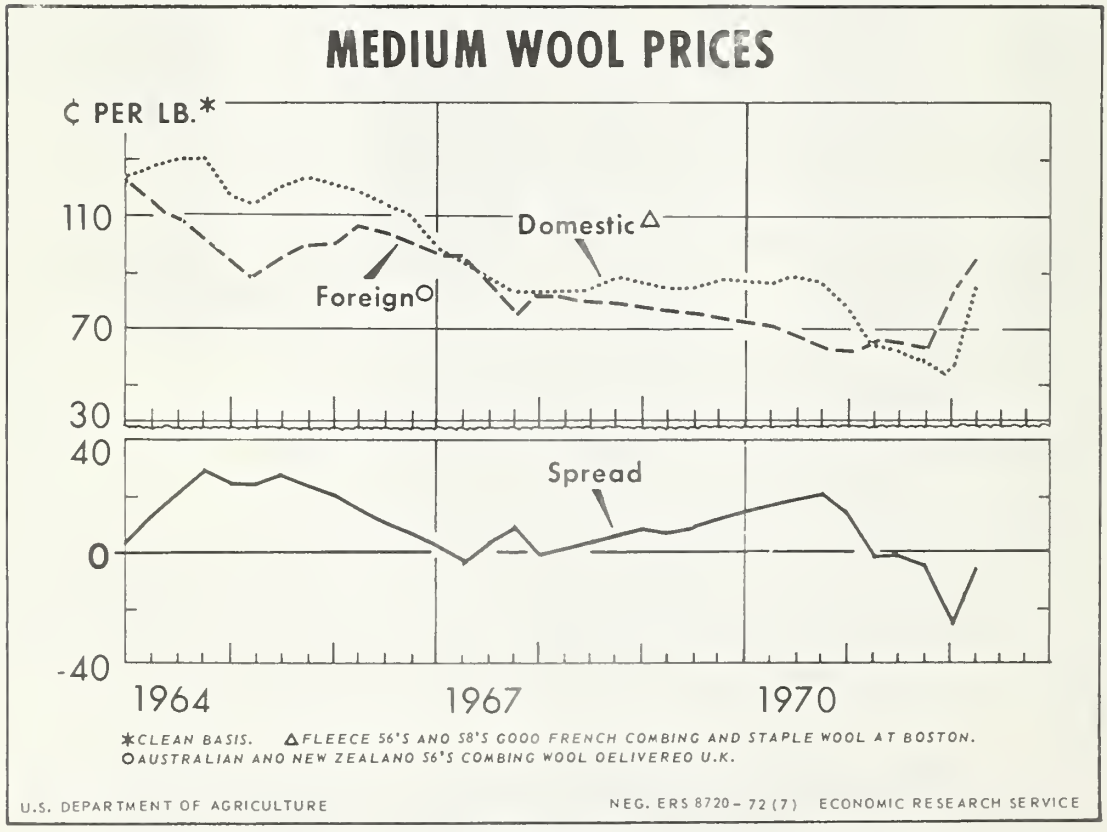


Figure 2

# THE WOOL SITUATION

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Approved by
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• • •


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## SUMMARY


Growers' prices of shorn wool have staged a marked recovery from 1971's Depression-level average of 19.4 cents a pound. Still, prices for all of 1972 are likely to trail the decade of the 1960's, when they averaged 45 cents. By mid-1972 prices reached about 41 cents, and for the rest of the year may stay close to this level. Increased U.S. mill consumption and a 46-percent rise in world wool prices bolstered domestic wool markets this spring and summer. Also, apparel wool supplies in this country declined—with less production, smaller imports, and increased exports.

A smaller sheep inventory on U.S. farms and ranches last January has led to a July count of 4 percent fewer sheep shorn this year and a similar decline in shorn wool production. Fleece weights are averaging about the same as in 1971. Expected 1972 shorn wool production is 153 million pounds, grease basis, compared with 159 million last year.

Relatively low prices paid for raw apparel wool last year and early in 1972, smaller imports and larger exports of textile products, improving consumer incomes, and renewed military buying have added up to a rising trend in mill consumption of raw apparel wool since last fall. Mill use during January-May 1972, at 59 million pounds, scoured basis, was 14 percent ahead of a year earlier. Mill use of apparel wool likely will stay up this fall and winter, with demand from civilian as well as military outlets improved. Also, wool mills have slashed their stocks of apparel wool textiles. However, recent price increases for raw wool and competition from man-made fiber will moderate gains in mill consumption.

Mill use of raw carpet wool in 1972 may total a little more than in 1971. This year should be another record-breaker for carpeting, and 24 percent more carpet wool was used the first 5 months of 1972. But declining world supplies and sharply rising prices of raw carpet wool will limit consumption for the remainder of the year.

Sales of U.S. raw wool for overseas shipment began early in 1971, as overall domestic supplies of apparel wool became large relative to mill use, and prices of U.S. wool dropped to attractive levels in world markets. Exports totaled 6.1 million pounds, clean content, in the second half of 1971 and 8.5 million in the first half of 1972. However, rising U.S. wool prices this year

probably have already spelled the end of further new commitments for shipments abroad, which would indicate diminishing exports this fall. Imports of dutiable wools lagged during the first half of 1972, but likely will increase in the second half, reflecting more mill use and declining domestic supplies.

Duty-free raw wool imports have been keeping pace with the increase in mill use of carpet wool. But rising prices and dimming consumption prospects indicate some decline in imports of duty-free wools as the year progresses.

World wool production likely will decline again during 1972/73. And with stocks of wool in the Southern Hemisphere back down to normal levels, total world supplies of raw wool are off from a year ago. World consumption of wool slipped in 1970 and 1971, but recovery is well underway this year. Average prices of wool in Australian and New Zealand markets began increasing in January and by June were 46 percent above a year earlier. The next several months likely will see prices continue firm. Commercial stocks of wool are being replenished, which gradually strengthens buyers' positions in the market. Still, increased mill use means continued strong demand for new clip wool.

U.S. farm prices of mohair dropped to an average of 30.1 cents a pound in 1971. But this year's spring clip sold for around 65 cents, and the market likely will be as strong this fall. Production this year is expected to be down in Turkey and South Africa as well as in the United States. Firm European demand for mohair boosted first-half 1972 U.S. exports 62 percent above a year earlier, and domestic consumption has been up slightly.

## THE U.S. WOOL SITUATION

### Domestic Wool Prices Up

Recovery highlighted farm prices of shorn wool this spring and summer, as domestic supplies trailed stepped-up mill demand. Commitments made last year and early this year to export raw wool had to be fulfilled. And sharp improvement in world markets boosted prices of imported wools.

Prospects are for domestic wool prices to continue firm the remainder of 1972. A decline in U.S. wool production this year is aiding prices, and mill use of wool at home and abroad is expected to stay up. The national average price received by producers for shorn wool in 1972 may almost double the Depression-level 19.4 cents a pound, grease basis, received in 1971. (See table 1.) Average prices had climbed to about 41 cents by mid-1972. But relatively large marketings during late winter and spring at prices well below summer levels will limit the year's overall gain. This year's average price for shorn wool likely will be somewhat under the 1961-70 average of 45 cents a pound.

Table 1.—Average U.S. farm prices for shorn wool, grease basis

| Month | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* | *Cents* |
| January | 36.5 | 37.4 | 35.6 | 25.3 | 20.4 |
| February | 34.8 | 38.2 | 35.7 | 24.6 | 21.1 |
| March | 38.0 | 40.4 | 36.5 | 23.3 | 24.0 |
| April | 41.6 | 42.8 | 37.5 | 22.9 | 29.5 |
| May | 41.7 | 43.5 | 36.6 | 21.2 | 37.0 |
| June | 41.9 | 42.8 | 37.5 | 21.3 | 41.2 |
| July | 40.7 | 41.4 | 37.1 | 18.7 | 41.1 |
| August | 39.4 | 39.9 | 34.2 | 17.9 | |
| September | 39.9 | 39.2 | 31.6 | 18.9 | |
| October | 37.8 | 39.6 | 32.5 | 17.0 | |
| November | 39.2 | 38.6 | 31.7 | 17.9 | |
| December | 38.0 | 38.6 | 28.2 | 16.8 | |
| Weighted season average | 40.5 | 41.8 | 35.5 | 19.4 | |

[1] Preliminary.

Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

Prices of both the fine and medium domestic wools have advanced sharply this year with the greatest recovery in markets for fine wool. This led to a return of more normal differences between prices of fine and medium domestic wools that had been absent during much of the last 2 years.

Wool prices in the United States during 1971 declined relative to similar qualities of wool in foreign markets (figures 1 and 2). Relationships between prices of these wools also have been returning to normal this spring and summer, with the upturns sharper in domestic markets. Prices of territory fine wool, clean basis, during January-March averaged 40 cents a pound under comparable foreign wools, and domestic medium wools were below by 28 cents. But the end of June and July saw these differences all but disappear.

### Shorn Wool Production Reduced

U.S. shorn wool production during 1972 is expected to total about 153 million pounds, grease basis. This would be a decline of 4 percent from the 159 million pounds produced in 1971. The estimated number of sheep already shorn and to be shorn this year, at 18.1 million, is also declining by 4 percent. Little or no change is occurring in the average weight per fleece. (See table 2.)

Of the 25 leading sheep States, only Ohio and South Dakota, report prospects for slightly larger wool production this year. Other States, including those where separate mid-year estimates of production were not made, generally expect to see reductions.

### Wool Mills Using More Wool

U.S. woolen and worsted mills have been processing more fiber this year, with increases of 14 percent and 24 percent, respectively, occurring in the consumption of raw apparel and carpet wool. Use of other fibers, including reprocessed and reused wool and man-made

Table 2.—U.S. shorn wool production, grease basis, selected years

| State | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* |
| Texas | 47,285 | 51,980 | 41,109 | 30,784 | 30,397 | 29,765 |
| Wyoming | 19,320 | 22,839 | 18,945 | 16,756 | 16,185 | 15,842 |
| Colorado | 11,869 | 14,808 | 11,001 | 10,817 | 12,081 | 10,564 |
| California | 18,927 | 19,419 | 14,741 | 11,665 | 11,580 | 10,363 |
| South Dakota | 9,718 | 14,941 | 12,032 | 9,509 | 9,585 | 9,702 |
| Utah | 12,610 | 11,950 | 9,595 | 9,922 | 9,167 | 9,127 |
| Montana | 15,553 | 17,041 | 12,462 | 9,468 | 9,016 | 8,871 |
| Idaho | 10,384 | 11,304 | 7,856 | 6,845 | 6,911 | 6,754 |
| New Mexico | 11,304 | 10,368 | 8,669 | 6,833 | 6,858 | 6,458 |
| Ohio | 8,996 | 8,501 | 6,366 | 5,318 | 5,015 | 5,107 |
| Iowa | 8,292 | 10,776 | 8,293 | 5,349 | 5,160 | 4,649 |
| Oregon | 6,723 | 7,596 | 5,053 | 4,430 | 4,312 | 4,264 |
| Arizona | 3,006 | 3,204 | 4,068 | 3,559 | 3,772 | 3,666 |
| Minnesota | 5,954 | 6,575 | 5,013 | 3,643 | 3,468 | 3,158 |
| North Dakota | 4,508 | 5,625 | 4,079 | 2,878 | 2,873 | 2,680 |
| Kansas | 3,571 | 4,841 | 3,525 | 2,606 | 2,715 | 2,634 |
| Nebraska | 3,016 | 4,970 | 3,452 | 2,736 | 2,610 | 2,500 |
| Illinois | 4,546 | 4,787 | 3,678 | 2,296 | 2,010 | 1,983 |
| Missouri | 5,152 | 5,393 | 2,924 | 1,895 | 1,820 | 1,799 |
| Michigan | 2,864 | 3,068 | 2,422 | 1,803 | 1,708 | 1,619 |
| Nevada | 4,080 | 2,786 | 2,075 | 1,828 | 1,751 | 1,580 |
| Indiana | 3,462 | 3,360 | 2,330 | 1,794 | 1,628 | 1,477 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,732 | 1,679 | 1,322 | 1,110 | 1,051 | 1,007 |
| Virginia | 1,699 | 1,670 | 1,284 | 1,104 | 1,023 | 961 |
| West Virginia | 1,472 | 1,403 | 1,067 | 885 | 798 | 783 |
| Other States | 15,241 | 14,393 | 8,102 | 5,893 | 5,590 | 5,200 |
| United States | 241,284 | 265,277 | 201,463 | 161,726 | 159,084 | 152,513 |

Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

fibers, has totaled about the same as a year earlier. Combined use of all fibers in wool mills during January-May 1972 increased 6 percent from a year earlier. (See figure 3, and tables 3 and 14.)

Wools grading 60's and finer accounted for all of this year's gain in total mill use of raw apparel wool. This apparently reflects the relatively weaker market position of the better quality wools last year and early this year, when prices of fine and medium wools were about the same. Consumption of the finer wools the first 5 months of 1972 was up 36 percent from a year earlier, and their share of total apparel wool use increased from 42 percent to 50 percent. Mill use of coarser apparel wools totaled about the same as a year earlier, but their share of total use declined from 58 percent the first 5 months of 1971 to 50 percent this year. Also, more of the finer wools were used on both the woolen and worsted systems of manufacture. (See figure 4, and table 4.)

Worsted-system use of raw wool advanced 11 percent the first 5 months of this year with production of wool tops increasing to 34 million pounds, compared with 31 million a year earlier. Use of apparel wool on the woolen system, at 22 million pounds, scoured basis, was up 19 percent.

The increase in mill use of apparel wool largely reflected the low prices of domestic raw wool in 1971 and early 1972. Prices of U.S. wool had dropped to unusually low levels relative to foreign wools. This improved the competitive position of U.S. wool manufacturers relative to foreign mills, and imports of apparel wool products lagged while U.S. exports of wool manufactures, particularly of wool tops, increased. Larger military purchases of wool products also helped boost wool mill activity (tables 16 and 17).

On balance, market trends affecting mill use of raw apparel wool likely will maintain apparel wool consumption during the rest of this year and into 1973. This year's rise in domestic wool prices to about normal levels relative to foreign apparel wool prices very likely

Table 3.—U.S. mill consumption of raw wool, scoured basis

| Year | Apparel wool | Carpet wool | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* |
| 1962 | 280,247 | 148,853 | 429,100 |
| 1963 | 251,344 | 160,399 | 411,743 |
| 1964 | 233,932 | 122,737 | 356,669 |
| 1965 | 274,696 | 112,330 | 387,026 |
| 1966 | 266,587 | 103,587 | 370,174 |
| 1967 | 228,659 | 83,851 | 312,510 |
| 1968 | 238,290 | 91,407 | 329,697 |
| 1969 | 219,035 | 93,758 | 312,793 |
| 1970 | 163,652 | 76,609 | 240,261 |
| 1971[1] | 116,310 | 75,151 | 191,461 |
| Jan.-May[1] | | | |
| 1971 | 51,742 | 28,169 | 79,911 |
| 1972 | 59,027 | 34,799 | 93,826 |

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

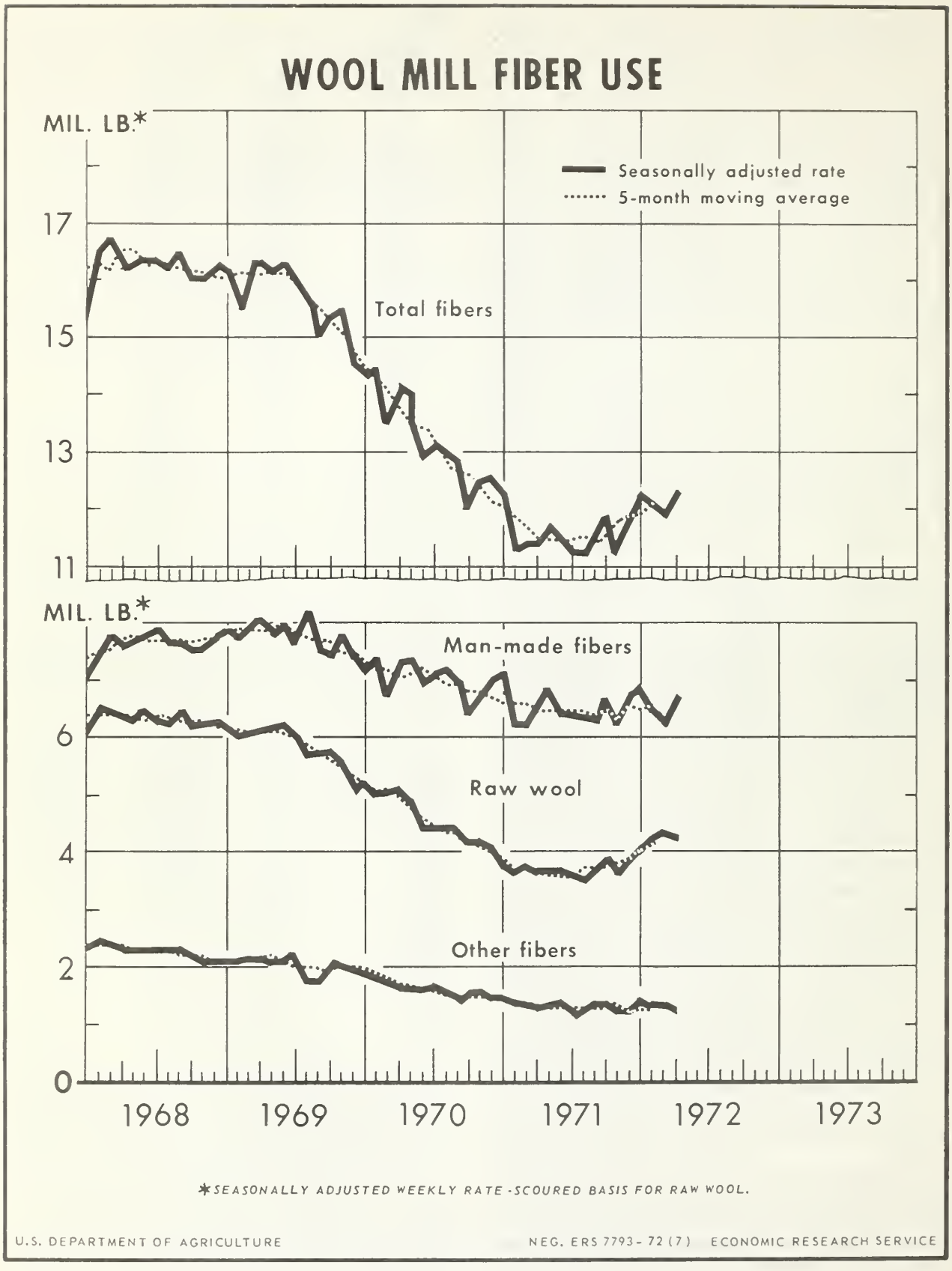
WOOL MILL FIBER USE
MIL. LB.*
Seasonally adjusted rate
5-month moving average
17
15
13
11
Total fibers
MIL. LB.*
Man-made fibers
6
Raw wool
4
Other fibers
2
0
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
*SEASONALLY ADJUSTED WEEKLY RATE - SCOURED BASIS FOR RAW WOOL.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 7793-72 (7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 3

Table 4.—Distribution of apparel wool consumption

| Year | 60's and finer | 50's up to 60's | 48's and coarser | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Pct.* | *Pct.* | *Pct.* | *Pct.* |
| | | Woolen system | | |
| 1967 | 34.8 | 57.9 | 7.3 | 100.0 |
| 1968 | 35.8 | 56.2 | 8.0 | 100.0 |
| 1969 | 37.0 | 55.1 | 7.9 | 100.0 |
| 1970 | 35.7 | 54.4 | 9.9 | 100.0 |
| 1971[1] | 36.5 | 53.7 | 9.8 | 100.0 |
| Jan.-May[1] | | | | |
| 1971 | 32.2 | 57.3 | 10.5 | 100.0 |
| 1972 | 39.1 | 53.5 | 7.4 | 100.0 |
| | | Worsted system | | |
| 1967 | 58.7 | 41.3 | | 100.0 |
| 1968 | 58.0 | 42.0 | | 100.0 |
| 1969 | 59.3 | 40.7 | | 100.0 |
| 1970 | 46.7 | 53.3 | | 100.0 |
| 1971[1] | 49.8 | 50.2 | | 100.0 |
| Jan.-May[1] | | | | |
| 1971 | 47.5 | 52.5 | | 100.0 |
| 1972 | 56.5 | 43.5 | | 100.0 |
| | | Total | | |
| 1967 | 49.4 | 50.6 | | 100.0 |
| 1968 | 50.2 | 49.8 | | 100.0 |
| 1969 | 51.2 | 48.8 | | 100.0 |
| 1970 | 43.1 | 56.9 | | 100.0 |
| 1971[1] | 45.2 | 54.8 | | 100.0 |
| Jan.-May[1] | | | | |
| 1971 | 42.0 | 58.0 | | 100.0 |
| 1972 | 50.0 | 50.0 | | 100.0 |

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

has already stopped any new commitments from being made on exports of domestic wool tops, and competition from man-made fibers will continue intense. These 2 factors would suggest moderating mill use of apparel wool in coming months. However, stepped-up military orders for wool textiles and improving growth rates in our general economy will bolster demand for textiles. Also, wool mills slashed their combined stocks of finished and unfinished wool fabric by 31 percent during the last 12 months, and stocks of wool tops reportedly have been reduced. The liquidation of stocks moderated activity in the past, as new orders were filled from product inventories rather than new production. But reduced mill stocks of textile products also indicates that new orders the mills receive for their products in the months ahead are more likely to require a corresponding increase in mill consumption.

Booming demand for carpets and rugs is a plus factor for the use of raw carpet wool. But average weekly mill use of raw carpet wool stabilized during January-May, as world supplies of these wools declined and prices increased. Also, the higher prices of raw carpet wool may cause some slippage in average mill consumption rates during the second half of 1972. Still, total consumption for 1972—with 24 percent more use during the first 5 months—likely will be up from last year's 75 million pounds, scoured basis.

### First Quarter Fabric Output Off

U.S. production of finished broadwoven wool fabric dropped from 179 million linear yards in 1970 to 113 million in 1971. Also, first quarter 1972 production, at 26 million linear yards, was a third less than a year earlier. Output of fabric for the civilian apparel market has continued to lag, with decreases occurring in both the men's and women's wear markets. Production of fabric for Government orders picked up during fourth quarter 1971 and first quarter 1972 with increased deliveries to the military forces. Production of woven felts the first quarter of 1972 was 9 percent larger than a year earlier and output of wool blankets increased 17 percent. (See table 18.)

Mill shipments of rugs and carpeting during January-March increased 19 percent from a year earlier. This indicates another banner year for this area of textiles, benefiting the use of wool and man-made fibers. Increasing consumer incomes, gains in family formations and housing, and the aesthetic qualities of carpeting have been major factors boosting demand for carpets. (See table 5.)

Table 5.—U.S. mill shipments of rugs and carpets

| Year and quarter | Total | Change from a year earlier |
|---|---|---|
| | *Mil. sq. yards* | *Percent* |
| 1968 | 586.2 | +18.1 |
| 1969 | 642.6 | +9.6 |
| 1970 | 680.5 | +5.9 |
| 1971 | 760.3 | +11.7 |
| 1970 | | |
| 1st | 160.9 | +4.5 |
| 2nd | 170.0 | +7.5 |
| 3rd | 170.8 | +5.9 |
| 4th | 178.8 | +5.7 |
| 1971 | | |
| 1st | 172.5 | +7.2 |
| 2nd | 190.6 | +12.1 |
| 3rd | 191.9 | +12.4 |
| 4th | 205.3 | +14.8 |
| 1972 | | |
| 1st | 205.9 | +19.4 |

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

### U.S. Foreign Trade In Wool Textiles

U.S. imports of apparel class semiprocessed and manufactured wool textiles are continuing the downward trend underway since 1968. These imports in 1968 totaled a record 137 million pounds, raw wool content, but fell 41 percent to 81 million pounds by 1971. The first half of 1972 has seen a further 9—percent decrease from a year earlier.

Imports of most wool products have been off this year. The quantity of wool tops coming into the United States has been nominal this year. Yarn and fabric imports the first 6 months declined a third from a year

earlier while imports of wool apparel decreased 21 percent. Imports of noils and wastes combined were up 26 percent.

Exports of wool tops have advanced sharply since last fall and during the first 6 months of 1972 totaled 13 million pounds. This raised total exports of apparel products the first 6 months of 1972 to 16 million pounds, compared with 3 million a year earlier. Lagging imports and increased exports the first half of 1972 have been associated with the relatively favorable prices of raw wool in the United States during 1971 and early this year. But the recent strength in domestic prices, compared with foreign markets, is expected to cause a drop in textile exports this fall and winter. Imports may pick up slightly. (See figure 5, and tables 19 and 20.)

## U.S. Foreign Trade In Raw Wool

Lagging demand for apparel wool and low prices in U.S. markets last year and early this year prompted smaller imports of raw wool and even resulted in some exports of U.S. wool. Exports of domestic raw wool increased from 0.2 million pounds, clean content, in the first half of 1971 to 6.1 million in the second half, and then to 8.5 million in the first half of 1972. It is quite ununual for this country to export any significant quantity of wool, and exports this fall likely will drop off, with the recent relatively sharp price rise in domestic markets and increased deficit between U.S. production and mill consumption.

Imports of raw apparel wool, all of which are dutiable totaled 12.9 million pounds, clean content, during January-June 1972. This was 15.3 million less than a year earlier. (See table 6.) The growing deficit in our basic supply situation (increased mill use and reduced production), and exports of domestic raw wool pointed to increased imports the first half of this year. But supplies at the mill level were bolstered by unusually large farm marketings of wool during the second half of 1971, and normal seasonally large marketings in the first half of 1972. For the second half of 1972, however, imports of the dutiable wools likely will trend upward, as supplies begin trailing mill requirements.

Relatively greater mill use of wool of 60's and finer qualities this year has boosted their importance in the composition of imports. Their share of total imports increased from 64 percent in the first half of 1971 to 83 percent this year. Imports of 50's to 58's wool and imports of wool not finer than 48's declined (table 7 ).

Duty-free raw wool imports the first 6 months of 1972 were up 4 percent, with the pickup in mill use of carpet wool. But imports the second half of 1972 may average slightly smaller. Imports and supplies have been keeping up with past rates of consumption. But rising prices for carpet wool are dimming the outlook for consumption in the second half of 1972.

Imports of wools grading not finer than 40's accounted for 62 percent of total duty-free raw wool imports the first 6 months of this year, about the same as a year earlier. Increases in imports of the finer graded wools about balanced declines in the named unimproved wools from the Middle East and Asia.

Table 6.—U.S. imports of dutiable and duty-free raw wool for consumption, clean content

| Year | Dutiable | Duty-free | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* |
| 1962 | 125,780 | 143,460 | 269,240 |
| 1963 | 109,196 | 167,962 | 277,158 |
| 1964 | 98,415 | 113,932 | 212,347 |
| 1965 | 162,637 | 108,943 | 271,580 |
| 1966 | 162,537 | 114,625 | 277,162 |
| 1967 | 109,071 | 78,205 | 187,276 |
| 1968 | 129,717 | 119,599 | 249,316 |
| 1969 | 93,523 | 95,664 | 189,187 |
| 1970 | 79,810 | 73,325 | 153,134 |
| 1971[1] | 42,682 | 83,893 | 126,575 |
| Jan.-June[1] | | | |
| 1971 | 28,873 | 37,298 | 65,497 |
| 1972 | 12,873 | 38,720 | 51,593 |

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 7.—Quality composition of dutiable and duty-free imports duty-free imports

| Grade | 1970 | 1971 | January-June | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1971 | 1972[1] |
| | *Pct.* | *Pct.* | *Pct.* | *Pct.* |
| | Dutiable | | | |
| 60's and finer | 58.0 | 68.7 | 63.8 | 83.1 |
| 50's up to 60's | 26.1 | 19.4 | 22.9 | 6.4 |
| 44's up to 50's | 5.9 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| 40's and coarser | 10.0 | 8.0 | 8.8 | 6.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Duty-free | | | |
| 46's | 3.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 5.0 |
| 44's | 24.6 | 27.0 | 26.7 | 24.2 |
| 40's and coarser | 60.2 | 63.6 | 61.2 | 61.5 |
| Donskoi, Smyrna, etc. | 12.1 | 7.4 | 10.0 | 9.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

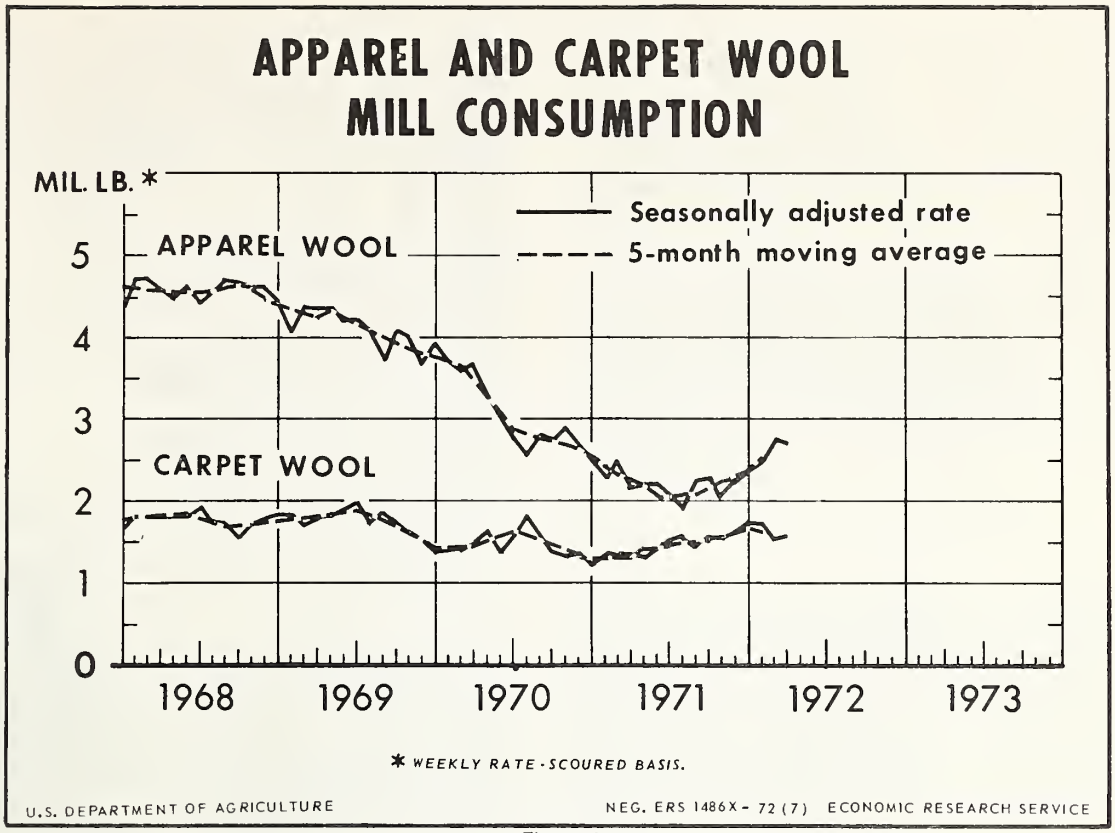


Figure 4

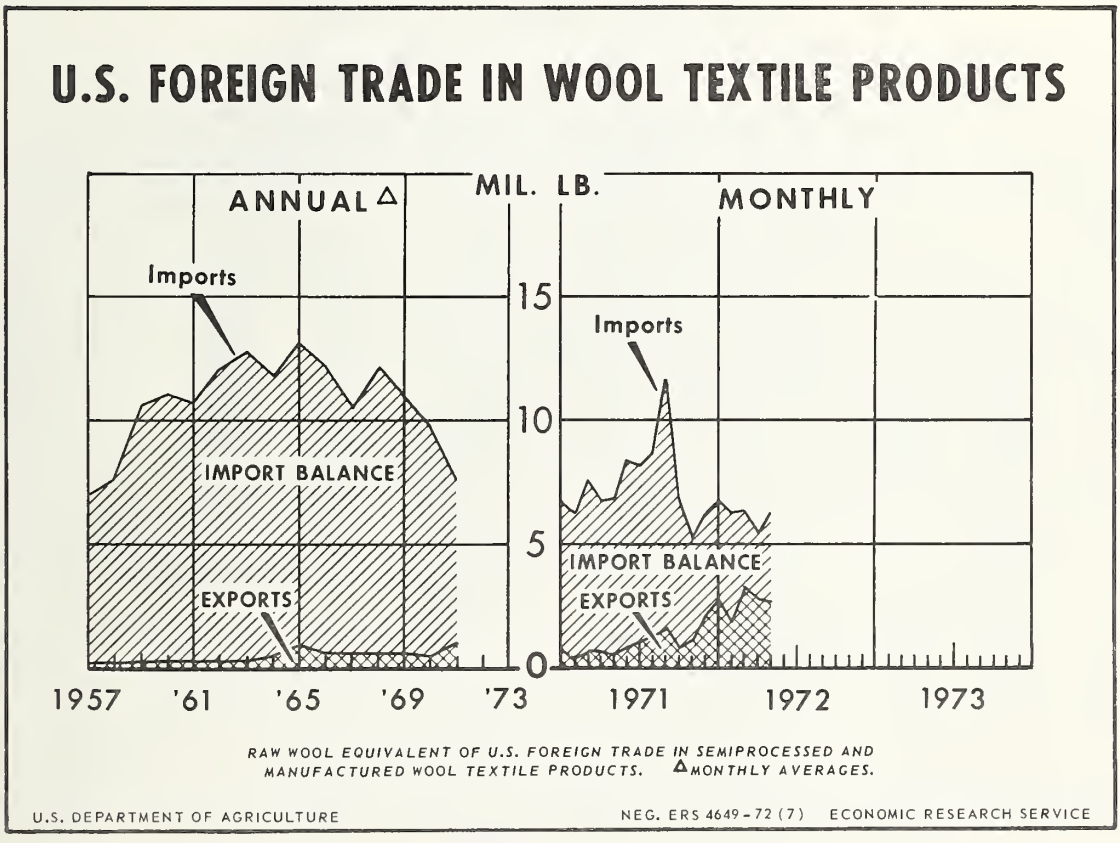


Figure 5

## THE MOHAIR SITUATION

The domestic mohair market is enjoying strong overseas demand for the third consecutive year. U.S. consumption also is up slightly, and farm prices of mohair have doubled. Production of mohair, however, is expected to be down again in each of the main producing countries—the United States, Turkey, and South Africa.

Production in these countries trended downward from the record 66 million pounds, grease basis, in 1965 to about 42 million pounds in 1971. This generally reflects lagging demand for mohair and reduced prices. Production in 1972 may decline further, possibly by as much as a tenth from 1971. The number of goats on Texas farms and ranches last January was a fourth less than a year earlier, and less production is being estimated in Turkey and South Africa.

U.S. exports of mohair were record large during January-June 1972. Shipments from the United States during this period totaled 14.5 million pounds, grease basis, 62 percent more than a year earlier. Less production in Turkey and South Africa directed European demand for mohair toward the United States. Also, some of this mohair likely was bought late last year, when prices were only a fraction of today's levels.

Exports of mohair also have been large relative to U.S. production. This indicates a drop in U.S. stocks of mohair, including those that producers have carried over for some years. Farm marketings of mohair in 1971 were a third larger than production while exports were about equal to the year's total clip. The 14.5 million pounds exported during January-June 1972 may be slightly larger than this year's total clip, and exports in the second half of 1972 will raise total annual exports well above production. At the same time, domestic mill consumption has improved a little. Thus, the excess domestic supplies which burdened the market for several years are being liquidated.

Domestic mill use of mohair may increase slightly during 1972. Woolen system consumption during January-May was up 54 percent from a year earlier, but production of mohair tops decreased a third.

Producers' prices of mohair weakened during 1971, and averaged 30.1 cents a pound for the year. The low point of the season came in November when prices averaged 25 cents. But declining supplies and firm overall demand for U.S. mohair boosted prices to around 65 cents for this year's spring clip. The fall clip may move at least as strong. This would reflect reduced domestic stocks and production and firm overall demand from domestic and foreign mills.

## THE WORLD WOOL SITUATION

### Smaller Wool Supplies Aiding Prices

World wool production during 1971/72 declined for the third consecutive season, reflecting the persistent downward drift in prices from 1967 through 1971. Consumption of wool trailed production during much of this period, and stocks of wool were relatively large. Production of apparel class wool last season was off 4 percent, with most of the decrease occurring in wools grading 60's and finer. Carpet class wool production was unchanged from the previous season. Overall, world production of wool last season was 3 percent less than the previous season and down 5 percent from the record output of 1968/69 (table 8).

Wool production last season declined about 2 percent in Australia, 3 percent in the United States, nearly a tenth in Argentina and South Africa, and about a third in Uruguay. Little change was reported for production in New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and other countries including the Soviet Union and those in Eastern Europe.

Wool production is expected to decline further during the 1972/73 season. The recent jump in prices may eventually stimulate production. But sheep numbers must expand first, which requires a minimum of a year to accomplish. For 1972/73, there are fewer sheep on hand to be shorn. U.S. sheep numbers and wool output are reported down from last year. And in Australia, where a third of the world clip is produced, sheep numbers last March were down 8 percent from a year earlier.

Stockpiles of raw wool the past several years were held by various wool commissions of the Southern Hemisphere. These stocks date back to 1966/67 for New Zealand and to 1970/71 for Australia and South Africa. At the same time, with mill consumption of wool declining during 1970 and much of 1971, wool mills were able to reduce their raw material stocks in nearby locations.

**Table 8.—World consumption and production of raw wool, clean content**

| Year | Consumption[1] | Production[2] |
|---|---|---|
| | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* |
| 1962 | 3,318 | 3,257 |
| 1963 | 3,324 | 3,320 |
| 1964 | 3,203 | 3,263 |
| 1965 | 3,281 | 3,291 |
| 1966 | 3,405 | 3,423 |
| 1967 | 3,249 | 3,470 |
| 1968 | 3,451 | 3,574 |
| 1969 | 3,537 | 3,547 |
| 1970 | 3,464 | 3,510 |
| 1971 | 3,375 | 3,393 |

[1] Calendar year. [2] Marketing year.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

The last several months, however, have seen mill use of wool increase sharply. The upswing in mill use, which began in fourth quarter 1971, is expected to continue through the remainder of 1972. World mill use of wool this year is running well ahead of production, eating up much of the stockpile accumulated at various stages over the previous 5 years.

Stocks of wool in the Southern Hemisphere continued to mount through last December. But this trend was abruptly reversed in January, as demand for wool at the auction level hardened. Prices moved above the commission's target levels, and commissions began selling, moving almost all their stockpile wool into commercial channels by June. This reflected a need to replenish pipeline supplies as well as to meet the needs of increased mill use. Their shift means that the commercial trade is taking up all supplies, both stocks and current production. And it implies that the wool commissions with their market support activities likely will have little or no further impact on the market in coming months.

Prices of raw wool in world markets were steady much of calendar 1971, with less production and wool commission support in the market offsetting the pressure of declining mill use. Also, the uncertainty surrounding international exchange rates last fall had curtailed demand at the auction level. But recovery in demand and mill use, more settled monetary conditions, and less production prompted an uptrend in prices the first half of 1972. By June of this year, prices of Australian and New Zealand combing wools averaged 46 percent above a year earlier. (See figures 1 and 2, and table 9.)

World prices of wool likely will stay up during the months ahead and well into 1973. The expected decline in world production and increase in mill consumption suggest stronger prices. Still, the transfer of stocks to the commercial trade which already has largely been completed, strengthens the buyers' hands. They will find it somewhat easier to temporarily step out of the market, and effectively resist additional price increases. Short-lived periods of retrenchment in prices may even develop. But on balance, the supply/demand situation for wool points to continued firm average prices over the months ahead.

### Wool Mill Activity Recovering

Mill use of raw wool in major manufacturing countries increased sharply during fourth quarter 1971 and first quarter 1972, boding well for overall world consumption of wool this year. It's encouraging to mill operators and others in the trade who for the last 2 years have faced a downward trend in activity. Producers, after cutting production in response to declining prices the last few years, also are being helped, since Southern Hemisphere stocks have dwindled and prices of raw wool increased sharply.

**Table 9.—Prices of Australian and New Zealand combing wool, Bradford grade, C.I.F., United Kingdom, clean dry-combed basis**

| Year and month | 70's | 64's | 60's | 58's | 56's | 50's | 48's | 46's | Average 8 grades |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *U.S. cents per pound* | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 86.4 | 77.4 | 71.6 | 69.4 | 61.4 | 51.5 | 46.9 | 44.7 | 63.7 |
| February | 86.8 | 77.8 | 72.0 | 69.7 | 61.7 | 51.7 | 47.3 | 45.0 | 64.0 |
| March | 86.7 | 77.9 | 72.4 | 70.2 | 63.6 | 54.9 | 50.5 | 48.3 | 65.6 |
| April | 86.6 | 77.9 | 72.4 | 70.2 | 64.7 | 55.9 | 50.4 | 49.4 | 65.9 |
| May | 88.9 | 81.2 | 75.7 | 72.4 | 68.0 | 57.1 | 52.7 | 51.6 | 68.5 |
| June | 90.0 | 82.3 | 76.8 | 73.5 | 68.0 | 57.1 | 53.8 | 52.7 | 69.3 |
| July | 90.0 | 82.3 | 76.8 | 73.5 | 68.0 | 57.1 | 53.8 | 52.7 | 69.3 |
| August | 90.6 | 82.8 | 77.3 | 74.0 | 65.2 | 56.3 | 54.1 | 53.0 | 69.2 |
| September | 89.6 | 81.8 | 77.3 | 73.9 | 63.9 | 53.8 | 52.7 | 51.5 | 68.1 |
| October | 90.4 | 82.5 | 78.0 | 74.6 | 59.9 | 53.1 | 52.0 | 50.8 | 67.7 |
| November | 90.5 | 82.6 | 78.0 | 74.6 | 62.2 | 56.6 | 54.3 | 53.2 | 69.0 |
| December | 91.7 | 84.8 | 80.2 | 76.8 | 64.2 | 57.3 | 56.2 | 55.0 | 70.8 |
| 1972 | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 99.1 | 92.1 | 86.3 | 81.6 | 75.8 | 66.5 | 64.1 | 63.0 | 78.6 |
| February | 108.7 | 101.6 | 95.7 | 88.6 | 82.7 | 73.2 | 68.5 | 67.3 | 85.8 |
| March | 110.4 | 103.3 | 97.4 | 91.4 | 90.3 | 77.2 | 73.6 | 72.4 | 89.5 |
| April | 117.2 | 110.1 | 104.2 | 97.1 | 90.0 | 79.3 | 75.8 | 73.4 | 93.4 |
| May | 122.0 | 114.9 | 107.8 | 101.9 | 96.0 | 81.8 | 75.8 | 73.5 | 96.7 |
| June | 129.4 | 125.9 | 117.7 | 109.5 | 94.4 | 80.4 | 75.7 | 74.6 | 101.0 |
| Latest data as percent of a year earlier | 143.8 | 153.0 | 153.3 | 149.0 | 138.8 | 140.8 | 140.7 | 141.6 | 145.7 |

Compiled from reports of New Zealand Wool Commission.

World consumption of wool was record large in 1969 but declined 2 percent in 1970 and 3 percent further in 1971. Prices paid for the raw fiber drifted lower, moderating the decline in wool use. But lagging general economic growth in many important wool consuming countries and inroads of man-made fibers prompted decreases in the use of wool. The United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, Italy, Belgium, and Australia all reported declines in mill use of wool last year. Soviet Bloc nations also used slightly less wool while somewhat more wool was used in France, West Germany, and the Netherlands. (See tables 8 and 10.)

Output of wool textiles in major manufacturing countries paralleled the decline in mill use of wool last year, with production of tops and fabric off nearly a tenth. Wool yarn production was slightly larger than in 1970, except in the United States where mill activity declined. France reported increases in production of wool tops, yarn, and fabric. West Germany expanded its output of top and worsted yarn, but little change occurred in production of woolen yarn and fabric. Most other countries produced somewhat more worsted yarn, but reduced their activity in other areas of wool textile production. (See table 21.)

Table 10.—Mill consumption of wool, selected countries, clean content

| Country | Year | | | | 1971 | 1972 | Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Jan.-Mar. | Jan.-Mar. | Jan.-Mar. 1972 to Jan.-Mar.-1971 | 1971 to 1970 |
| | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Percent* | *Percent* |
| United States[1] | 329.7 | 312.8 | 240.3 | 191.5 | 50.2 | 57.0 | +13.6 | -20.3 |
| United Kingdom | 391.4 | 384.6 | 337.3 | 311.3 | 82.5 | 84.2 | +2.1 | -7.7 |
| France | 257.1 | 285.5 | 293.4 | 318.3 | 83.1 | 89.3 | +7.5 | +8.5 |
| Japan | 398.6 | 424.5 | 433.2 | 401.5 | 95.9 | 99.4 | +3.7 | -7.3 |
| Italy | 211.3 | 236.7 | 204.8 | 195.1 | 48.7 | 56.9 | +16.8 | -4.7 |
| West Germany | 148.6 | 157.7 | 150.4 | 163.6 | 43.0 | 47.2 | +9.8 | +8.8 |
| Belgium | 88.4 | 93.1 | 88.8 | 69.0 | 18.5 | 17.2 | -7.0 | -22.3 |
| Australia | 72.7 | 76.5 | 80.9 | 76.7 | 17.9 | 16.8 | -6.2 | -5.2 |
| Netherlands | 18.0 | 19.3 | 17.9 | 18.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | -- | +3.3 |
| Total | 1,915.8 | 1,990.7 | 1,847.0 | 1,745.5 | 444.4 | 472.6 | +6.4 | -5.5 |

[1] Consumption on woolen and worsted system only.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat, and the Bureau of the Census.

Production of wool textiles in these countries during the first quarter of 1972, however, was moderately ahead of a year earlier, and mill consumption of raw wool in major manufacturing countries was up 6 percent. Quarterly rates of wool use, after adjustment for normal seasonal influences, trended downward during 1970 and the first 3 quarters of 1971, and then began a recovery phase which is expected to continue into 1973. The reduced prices paid for wool last year encouraged the upturn in consumption, while general economic growth rates in a number of countries have strengthened. Also, trade stocks of wool textile products were reduced last year as output trailed final demand for wool goods. The rise in prices of raw wool this year and competition from man-made fibers will moderate the expected cyclical upswing in mill use. But world wool use for all of 1972 likely will be up markedly from 1971.

The seasonal factors used to adjust quarterly mill use of wool in major manufacturing countries have been

Table 11.—Exports of wool from major surplus-producing countries, actual weight[1]

| Exporting country | 1969/70 | 1970/71 | 1971/72 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Mil. lb.* | *Mil. lb.* | *Mil. lb.* |
| Australia: | | | |
| July-February | 1,049 | 952 | 992 |
| July-June | 1,662 | 1,508 | ([2]) |
| New Zealand: | | | |
| July-December | 271 | 238 | 254 |
| July-June | 668 | 648 | ([2]) |
| South Africa: | | | |
| July-April | 214 | 139 | 187 |
| July-June | 247 | 170 | ([2]) |
| Argentina: | | | |
| October-May | 172 | 143 | 130 |
| October-September | 212 | 194 | ([2]) |
| Uruguay: | | | |
| October-March | 46 | 64 | 57 |
| October-September | 88 | 104 | ([2]) |

[1] Season beginning July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Republic of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. [2] Not available.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

revised to include data for 1971. The revised factors, including estimates for 1972, are given in table 22, and the seasonally adjusted series appear in figure 6.

### Southern Hemisphere Wool Exports Increasing

Exports of raw wool from major surplus-producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere lagged during the early months of the 1971/72 season, as demand at the auction level waned and commission stocks in Australia and South Africa increased. Later months, however, saw the commissions sell substantial quantities of wool and exports increased. Available data for the 5 major exporting countries indicate 5 percent larger shipments. For the entire season, exports of wool from these countries likely will be up from 1970/71. The increase in exports would reflect wool stocks moving out of commission warehouses, as the volume of new clip wool is down. (See table 11, and figure 7.)

Most of the increase in 1971/72 exports of wool occurred in Australia and South Africa, where stocks were being liquidated compared with a buildup in stocks during the previous season. For the fourth consecutive season, New Zealand's exports were above the level of surplus production. Most of its 1966 and 1967 stock wool was sold. And in both Argentina and Uruguay, declining production is limiting exports.

Single copies of the Supplement for 1971 to Statistical Bulletin No. 455, Wool Statistics and Related Data, 1930-1969 may be obtained from:

The Office of Information
United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C., 20250

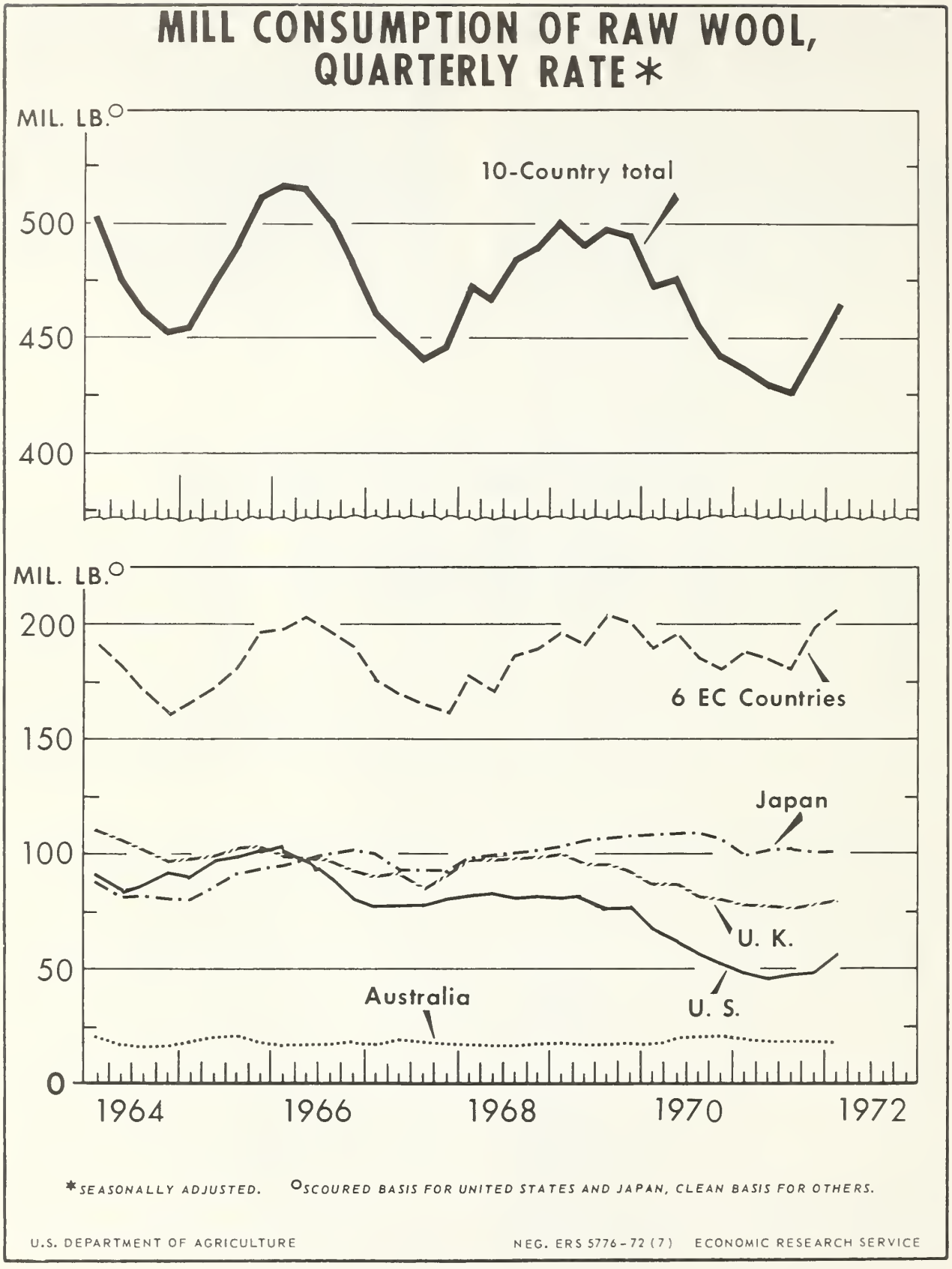
MILL CONSUMPTION OF RAW WOOL, QUARTERLY RATE*
MIL. LB.○
10-Country total
500
450
400
MIL. LB.○
200
150
100
50
0
6 EC Countries
Japan
U. K.
U. S.
Australia
1964
1966
1968
1970
1972
*SEASONALLY ADJUSTED. ○SCOURED BASIS FOR UNITED STATES AND JAPAN, CLEAN BASIS FOR OTHERS.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 5776-72 (7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 6

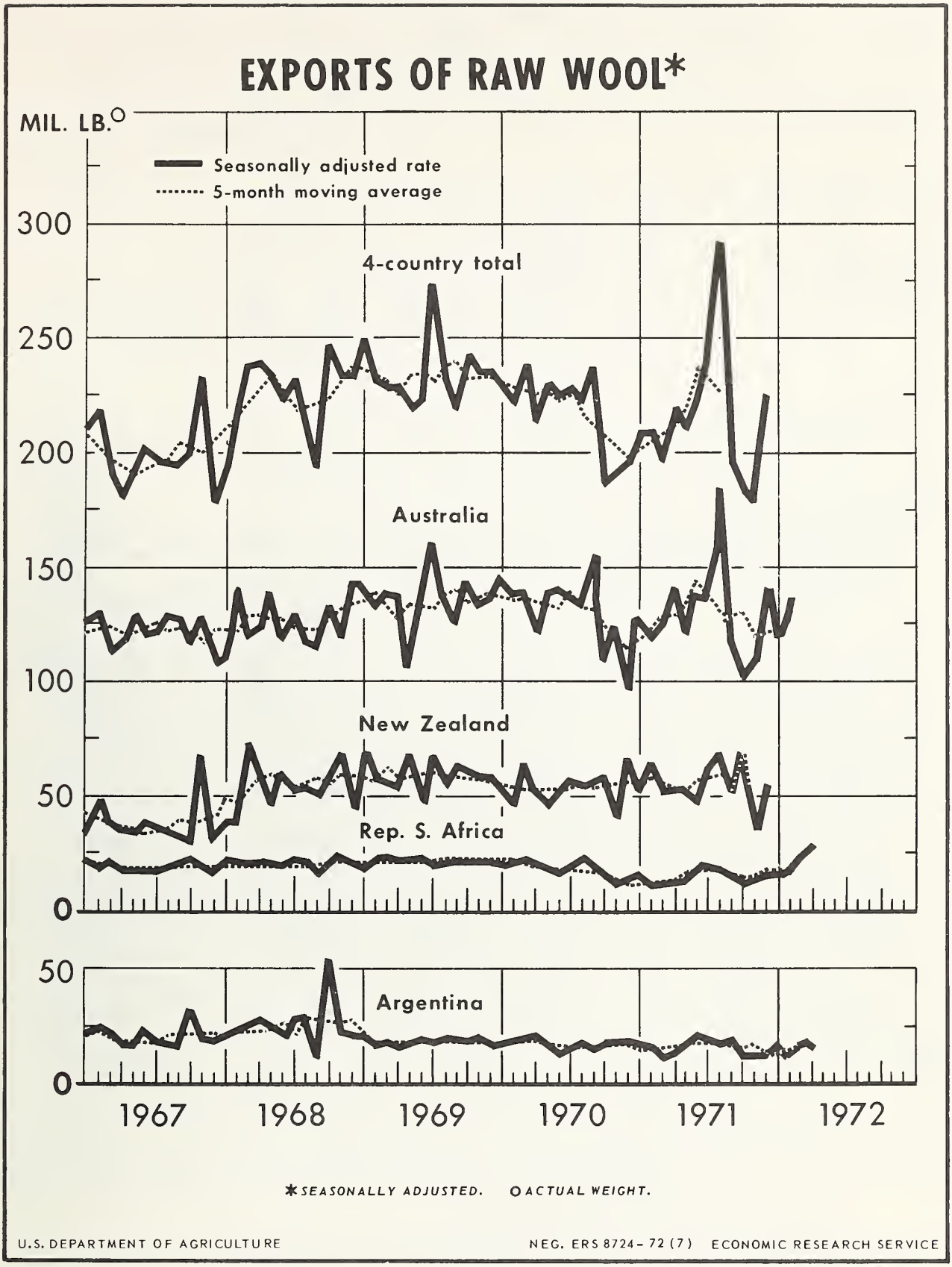
EXPORTS OF RAW WOOL*
MIL. LB.○
Seasonally adjusted rate
5-month moving average
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
4-country total
Australia
New Zealand
Rep. S. Africa
50
0
Argentina
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
*SEASONALLY ADJUSTED. ○ACTUAL WEIGHT.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. ERS 8724-72 (7) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 7

Table 12.—Selected measures of economic activity and wool prices

| Item | 1971 | | | | 1972 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | April | May | June | July | April | May | June | July |
| | | | | *Billion dollars* | | | | |
| Personal income payments, annual rate[1] | 843.0 | 848.6 | 868.6 | 857.7 | 919.4 | 924.0 | 924.0 | --- |
| | | | | *Million dollars* | | | | |
| Retail apparel sales, monthly rate[1] | 1,712 | 1,750 | 1,755 | 1,729 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | | *1967=100* | | | | |
| BLS wholesale price index | | | | | | | | |
| All commodities | 113.3 | 113.8 | 114.3 | 114.6 | 117.5 | 118.2 | 118.8 | --- |
| Textile products and apparel | 107.5 | 107.8 | 108.5 | 109.2 | 112.6 | 113.3 | 113.6 | --- |
| Wool products | 94.4 | 93.5 | 93.4 | 92.6 | 93.0 | 98.3 | 99.2 | --- |
| Wool broadwoven fabrics | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 100.7 | 100.4 | 100.4 | --- |
| | | | | *Cents per pound* | | | | |
| Wool prices: | | | | | | | | |
| Grease basis: | | | | | | | | |
| Average price received by farmers | 22.9 | 21.2 | 21.3 | 18.7 | 29.5 | 37.0 | 41.2 | 41.1 |
| Wool Act Incentive price | 72.0 | 72.0 | 72.0 | 72.0 | 72.0 | 72.0 | 72.0 | 72.0 |
| Parity price (effective following month) | 101.0 | 101.0 | 102.0 | 101.0 | 105.0 | 105.0 | 106.0 | 106.0 |
| Clean basis, Boston: | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | | | | | | | | |
| Graded territory shorn wool | | | | | | | | |
| Fine good French combing and staple | 70.8 | 63.0 | 59.7 | 59.0 | 94.4 | 113.0 | 120.0 | 127.0 |
| 1/2 blood good French combing and staple | 66.8 | 55.5 | 55.5 | 55.5 | 80.4 | 103.0 | 110.0 | 116.2 |
| 3/8 blood good French combing and staple | 65.4 | 62.5 | 62.5 | 62.5 | 58.4 | 94.5 | 100.0 | 103.2 |
| 1/4 blood good French combing and staple | 65.4 | 62.5 | 62.5 | 62.5 | 69.6 | 89.5 | 94.8 | 100.6 |
| Low 1/4 blood | 68.0 | 63.5 | 63.5 | 63.5 | 68.4 | 87.5 | 91.2 | 92.5 |
| Graded fleece shorn wool | | | | | | | | |
| 1/2 blood good French combing and staple | 66.8 | 55.5 | 55.5 | 55.5 | 78.1 | 97.7 | 106.2 | 112.5 |
| 3/8 blood good French combing and staple | 65.8 | 64.0 | 64.0 | 64.0 | 69.6 | 89.5 | 96.2 | 102.5 |
| 1/4 blood good French combing and staple | 65.8 | 64.0 | 64.0 | 64.0 | 69.6 | 87.5 | 94.5 | 97.5 |
| Low 1/4 blood | 65.8 | 62.5 | 62.5 | 62.5 | 68.4 | 82.5 | 88.8 | 92.5 |
| Original bag Texas shorn wool | | | | | | | | |
| Fine 12 months good French combing and staple | 71.3 | 60.2 | 57.5 | 57.5 | 99.4 | 126.0 | 127.5 | 127.5 |
| Fine 8 months (1 in. and over) | 55.1 | 45.8 | 42.5 | 42.5 | 73.8 | 108.0 | 112.5 | 112.5 |
| Fine fall (3/4 in. and over) | 52.0 | 42.5 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 52.5 | --- | --- | --- |
| Scoured pulled wool | | | | | | | | |
| 64's, 70's, 1-1/2 in. and longer | 107.5 | 107.5 | 99.5 | 92.5 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 60's, 64's, 1-1/2 in. and longer | 90.0 | 90.0 | 81.9 | 76.5 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 60's, 1-1/2 in. and longer | 82.5 | 82.5 | 77.4 | 74.0 | 87.5 | 87.5 | 96.9 | --- |
| 58's, 60's, 2 in. and longer | 77.5 | 77.5 | 73.9 | 71.5 | 82.5 | 82.5 | 96.2 | 102.5 |
| 56's, 58's, 2 in. and longer | 72.5 | 72.5 | 67.4 | 64.0 | 77.5 | 77.5 | 96.9 | 105.0 |
| 56's, 2 in. and longer | 72.5 | 72.5 | 67.4 | 64.0 | 72.5 | 72.5 | 72.5 | --- |
| 50's, 56's, 2 in. and longer | 72.5 | 72.5 | 67.4 | 64.0 | 72.5 | 72.5 | 72.5 | --- |
| 44's, 50's, 4 in. and longer | 70.5 | 70.5 | 68.7 | 67.5 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Foreign, excluding duty: | | | | | | | | |
| Australian, 64's, warp and 1/2 warp | 79.0 | 80.0 | 82.8 | 80.2 | 109.5 | 113.3 | 127.0 | 123.0 |
| Australian, 64's, combing | 78.0 | 78.0 | 78.4 | 75.5 | 106.8 | 110.5 | 109.5 | 117.1 |
| Montevideo, 0's, (58's, 60's) | 60.5 | 60.5 | 60.5 | 60.5 | --- | --- | --- | --- |

[1] Seasonally adjusted.

Table 13.—Raw wool: U.S. mill consumption and imports

| Item | Unit | 1971 | | | | 1972 | | | | Latest data as percent of a year earlier |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | |
| *Mill consumption*, scoured basis[1] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Average weekly rate during month[2] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apparel wool[3] | 1,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| 60's and finer | pounds | 1,001 | 1,134 | 971 | 1,063 | 1,256 | 1,386 | 1,525 | 1,695 | 159 |
| Coarser than 60's | do. | 1,384 | 1,468 | 1,366 | 1,355 | 1,345 | 1,541 | 1,425 | 1,473 | 109 |
| Total apparel wool | do. | 2,385 | 2,602 | 2,337 | 2,418 | 2,601 | 2,927 | 2,950 | 3,168 | 131 |
| Carpet wool[4] | do. | 1,394 | 1,341 | 1,333 | 1,330 | 1,796 | 1,527 | 1,521 | 1,574 | 118 |
| Total apparel and carpet | do. | 3,779 | 3,943 | 3,670 | 3,748 | 4,397 | 4,454 | 4,471 | 4,742 | 127 |
| Monthly aggregates[2] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apparel wool[3] | Million | | | | | | | | | |
| 60's and finer | pounds | 4.0 | 5.7 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 158 |
| Coarser than 60's | do. | 5.5 | 7.3 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 7.7 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 109 |
| Total apparel wool | do. | 9.5 | 13.0 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 14.6 | 11.8 | 12.7 | 131 |
| Carpet wool[4] | do. | 5.6 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 119 |
| Total apparel and carpet | do. | 15.1 | 19.7 | 14.7 | 15.0 | 17.6 | 22.2 | 17.9 | 19.0 | 127 |
| Accumulated since January 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apparel wool[3] | Million | | | | | | | | | |
| By grade | pounds | | | | | | | | | |
| 60's and finer | do. | 7.9 | 13.6 | 17.5 | 21.7 | 9.7 | 16.6 | 22.7 | 29.5 | 136 |
| Coarser than 60's | do. | 11.8 | 19.1 | 24.6 | 30.0 | 10.2 | 17.9 | 23.6 | 29.5 | 98 |
| By system | | | | | | | | | | |
| Woolen | do. | 7.3 | 12.0 | 15.3 | 18.6 | 8.0 | 13.1 | 17.7 | 22.0 | 118 |
| Worsted | do. | 12.4 | 20.7 | 26.8 | 33.2 | 11.9 | 21.4 | 28.7 | 37.0 | 111 |
| Total apparel wool | do. | 19.7 | 32.7. | 42.1 | 51.8 | 19.9 | 34.5 | 46.4 | 59.0 | 114 |
| Carpet wool[4] | do. | 10.8 | 17.5 | 22.8 | 28.2 | 14.8 | 22.4 | 28.5 | 34.8 | 123 |
| Total apparel and carpet | do. | 30.5 | 50.2 | 64.9 | 80.0 | 34.7 | 56.9 | 74.9 | 93.8 | 117 |
| *Imports for consumption*, clean content | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monthly aggregates | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dutiable wool | 1,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| 60's and finer | pounds | 2,388 | 3,192 | 2,481 | 4,048 | 1,235 | 1,429 | 3,255 | 1,274 | 31 |
| 50's up to 60's | do. | 1,387 | 1,052 | 1,208 | 787 | 112 | 115 | 135 | 179 | 23 |
| 44's up to 50's | do. | 235 | 117 | 148 | 128 | 70 | 47 | 212 | 105 | 82 |
| 40's and coarser | do. | 425 | 641 | 292 | 267 | 93 | 280 | 162 | 47 | 18 |
| Total dutiable wool | do. | 4,436 | 5,003 | 4,129 | 5,230 | 1,511 | 1,870 | 3,765 | 1,605 | 31 |
| Duty-free wool | | | | | | | | | | |
| 46's | do. | 111 | 141 | 129 | 10 | 229 | 333 | 486 | 380 | 3,800 |
| 44's | do. | 1,424 | 1,819 | 1,569 | 1,660 | 1,772 | 1,190 | 2,422 | 1,764 | 106 |
| 40's and coarser | do. | 2,655 | 3,789 | 4,609 | 3,900 | 6,169 | 3,107 | 4,227 | 4,492 | 115 |
| Donskoi, Smyrna, etc. | do. | 760 | 425 | 633 | 702 | 809 | 725 | 921 | 364 | 52 |
| Total duty-free wool | do. | 4,950 | 6,175 | 6,940 | 6,273 | 8,979 | 5,354 | 8,056 | 7,001 | 112 |
| Total free and dutiable | do. | 9,386 | 11,178 | 11,069 | 11,503 | 10,490 | 7,224 | 11,821 | 8,606 | 75 |
| Accumulated since January 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dutiable wool | Million | | | | | | | | | |
| 60's and finer | pounds | 6.2 | 9.4 | 11.9 | 15.9 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 7.8 | 9.1 | 57 |
| 50's up to 60's | do. | 2.8 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 5.9 | .2 | .3 | .4 | .6 | 10 |
| 44's up to 50's | do. | .6 | .7 | .9 | 1.0 | .1 | .2 | .4 | .5 | 50 |
| 40's and coarser | do. | .9 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.1 | .2 | .5 | .6 | .7 | 33 |
| Total dutiable wool | do. | 10.5 | 15.5 | 19.6 | 24.9 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 9.3 | 10.9 | 44 |
| Duty-free wool | | | | | | | | | | |
| 46's | do. | .3 | .4 | .6 | .6 | .3 | .7 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 250 |
| 44's | do. | 2.9 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 8.0 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 6.5 | 8.2 | 103 |
| 40's and coarser | do. | 6.1 | 9.9 | 14.5 | 18.4 | 9.9 | 13.0 | 17.2 | 21.7 | 118 |
| Donskoi, Smyrna, etc. | do. | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 3.3 | .9 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 88 |
| Total duty-free wool | do. | 10.9 | 17.0 | 24.0 | 30.3 | 14.0 | 19.3 | 27.4 | 34.4 | 114 |
| Total free and dutiable | do. | 21.4 | 32.5 | 43.6 | 55.1 | 17.6 | 24.8 | 36.7 | 45.3 | 82 |

[1] On woolen and worsted systems; excludes wool consumed on the cotton and other spinning systems and in the manufacture of processed felt, hat bodies, and other miscellaneous products.

[2] Monthly periods are 4 or 5 calendar weeks generally totaling 13 weeks per quarter. [3] Domestic and duty-paid foreign wool. [4] Duty-free foreign wool.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 14.— Fibers consumed and percentage distribution of wool and other fibers in woolen and worsted mills, United States

| Fiber and year | Worsted system | | Woolen system | | | | Total fibers consumed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | For yarns, except carpet and rug | | For carpet and rug yarns | | | |
| | *1,000 pounds* | *Percent* | *1,000 pounds* | *Percent* | *1,000 pounds* | *Percent* | *1,000 pounds* | *Percent* |
| Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | 154,715 | 54.2 | 83,575 | 28.9 | 91,407 | 33.9 | 329,697 | 39.1 |
| 1969 | 139,216 | 50.9 | 79,819 | 28.1 | 93,758 | 34.0 | 312,793 | 37.5 |
| 1970 | 110,650 | 53.0 | 53,002 | 22.0 | 76,609 | 31.8 | 240,261 | 34.8 |
| 1971 | 75,791 | 55.1 | 40,519 | 19.5 | 75,151 | 29.5 | 191,461 | 31.9 |
| 1971 January-May | 33,187 | 55.2 | 18,555 | 19.8 | 28,169 | 29.0 | 79,911 | 31.8 |
| 1972[2] January-May | 36,989 | 56.3 | 22,038 | 23.9 | 34,799 | 32.2 | 93,826 | 35.3 |
| Man-made fibers | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | 118,685 | 41.6 | 104,779 | 363 | 171,522 | 63.6 | 394,986 | 46.8 |
| 1969 | 125,749 | 46.0 | 109,186 | 38.4 | 175,922 | 63.8 | 410,857 | 49.3 |
| 1970 | 92,793 | 44.4 | 110,891 | 46.0 | 160,400 | 66.5 | 364,084 | 52.7 |
| 1971 | 58,720 | 42.6 | 103,468 | 49.9 | 176,623 | 69.3 | 338,811 | 56.5 |
| 1971 January-May | 25,283 | 42.1 | 47,455 | 50.6 | 67,762 | 69.8 | 140,500 | 56.0 |
| 1972[2] January-May | 27,570 | 41.9 | 42,139 | 45.6 | 71,812 | 66.6 | 141,521 | 53.2 |
| Other fibers[1] | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | 11,931 | 4.2 | 100,436 | 34.8 | 6,700 | 2.5 | 119,067 | 14.1 |
| 1969 | 8,453 | 3.1 | 95,097 | 33.5 | 6,138 | 2.2 | 109,688 | 13.2 |
| 1970 | 5,433 | 2.6 | 77,078 | 32.0 | 4,135 | 1.7 | 86,646 | 12.5 |
| 1971 | 3,217 | 2.3 | 63,479 | 30.6 | 3,049 | 1.2 | 69,745 | 11.6 |
| 1971 January-May | 1,614 | 2.7 | 27,805 | 29.6 | 1,183 | 1.2 | 30,602 | 12.2 |
| 1972[2] January-May | 1,172 | 1.8 | 28,162 | 30.5 | 1,323 | 1.2 | 30,657 | 11.5 |
| Total fibers consumed | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | 285,331 | 100.0 | 288,790 | 100.0 | 269,629 | 100.0 | 843,750 | 100.0 |
| 1969 | 273,418 | 100.0 | 284,102 | 100.0 | 275,818 | 100.0 | 833,338 | 100.0 |
| 1970 | 208,876 | 100.0 | 240,971 | 100.0 | 241,144 | 100.0 | 690,991 | 100.0 |
| 1971 | 137,728 | 100.0 | 207,466 | 100.0 | 254,823 | 100.0 | 600,017 | 100.0 |
| 1971 January-May | 60,084 | 100.0 | 93,815 | 100.0 | 97,114 | 100.0 | 251,013 | 100.0 |
| 1972[2] January-May | 65,731 | 100.0 | 92,339 | 100.0 | 107,934 | 100.0 | 266,004 | 100.0 |

[1] Includes noils, reprocessed and reused wool, mohair, alpaca, vicuna, and other specialty hair fibers as well as cotton, jute, and other vegetable fibers. [2] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 15.—Average weekly rate of consumption on woolen and worsted systems, scored basis for raw wool, United States unadjusted and adjusted for seasonal variation

| Month | 1971 | | 1972 | | 1971 | | 1972 | | 1971 | | 1972 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unadjusted | Adjusted | Unadjusted | Adjusted | Unadjusted | Adjusted | Unadjusted | Adjusted | Unadjusted | Adjusted | Unadjusted | Adjusted |
| | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* |
| | Raw wool | | | | Apparel wool | | | | Carpet wool | | | |
| January | 3,850 | 3,726 | 4,281 | 4,115 | 2,543 | 2,495 | 2,379 | 2,324 | 1,307 | 1,231 | 1,902 | 1,791 |
| February | 3,779 | 3,641 | 4,397 | 4,242 | 2,385 | 2,286 | 2,601 | 2,497 | 1,394 | 1,355 | 1,796 | 1,745 |
| March | 3,943 | 3,833 | 4,454 | 4,332 | 2,602 | 2,484 | 2,927 | 2,796 | 1,341 | 1,349 | 1,527 | 1,536 |
| April | 3,670 | 3,553 | 4,471 | 4,311 | 2,337 | 2,198 | 2,950 | 2,765 | 1,333 | 1,355 | 1,521 | 1,546 |
| May | 3,748 | 3,564 | 4,742 | 4,499 | 2,418 | 2,230 | 3,168 | 2,922 | 1,330 | 1,334 | 1,574 | 1,577 |
| June | 3,847 | 3,679 | | | 2,411 | 2,228 | | | 1,436 | 1,451 | | |
| July | 3,020 | 3,575 | | | 1,824 | 2,048 | | | 1,196 | 1,527 | | |
| August | 3,650 | 3,495 | | | 2,012 | 1,926 | | | 1,638 | 1,569 | | |
| September | 3,644 | 3,705 | | | 2,145 | 2,266 | | | 1,499 | 1,439 | | |
| October | 3,946 | 3,855 | | | 2,206 | 2,299 | | | 1,740 | 1,556 | | |
| November | 3,528 | 3,632 | | | 1,925 | 2,057 | | | 1,603 | 1,575 | | |
| December | 3,504 | 3,891 | | | 1,984 | 2,265 | | | 1,520 | 1,626 | | |
| | Man-made fibers | | | | Other fibers | | | | Total fibers | | | |
| January | 7,136 | 7,108 | 6,886 | 6,859 | 1,469 | 1,453 | 1,450 | 1,434 | 12,455 | 12,287 | 12,617 | 12,408 |
| February | 6,199 | 6,187 | 6,442 | 6,429 | 1,503 | 1,389 | 1,502 | 1,388 | 11,481 | 11,217 | 12,341 | 12,059 |
| March | 6,566 | 6,241 | 6,550 | 6,226 | 1,473 | 1,362 | 1,486 | 1,365 | 11,982 | 11,426 | 12,490 | 11,923 |
| April | 6,580 | 6,547 | 6,829 | 6,795 | 1,388 | 1,314 | 1,433 | 1,278 | 11,638 | 11,414 | 12,733 | 12,384 |
| May | 7,002 | 6,871 | 7,037 | 6,906 | 1,450 | 1,332 | 1,421 | 1,306 | 12,200 | 11,767 | 13,200 | 12,714 |
| June | 6,725 | 6,454 | | | 1,449 | 1,400 | | | 12,021 | 11,533 | | |
| July | 5,319 | 6,408 | | | 976 | 1,169 | | | 9,315 | 11,152 | | |
| August | 6,838 | 6,451 | | | 1,314 | 1,296 | | | 11,802 | 11,242 | | |
| September | 6,513 | 6,323 | | | 1,325 | 1,423 | | | 11,482 | 11,451 | | |
| October | 7,259 | 6,746 | | | 1,305 | 1,358 | | | 12,510 | 11,959 | | |
| November | 6,295 | 6,301 | | | 1,200 | 1,300 | | | 11,023 | 11,233 | | |
| December | 5,856 | 6,670 | | | 1,219 | 1,343 | | | 10,579 | 11,904 | | |

Table 16.—Textile fabrics: Deliveries to U.S. military forces, raw fiber content

| Fabric and mixture | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 | | | | | | | | | | | 1972 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |
| | *1,000 pounds* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wool | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 percent wool fabric | 7,484 | 1,691 | -4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 92 | 138 | 190 | 161 | 99 | 272 | 315 | 422 | 226 | 597 | 583 | 342 | 559 |
| Wool and man-made fiber mixtures | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 percent or more wool | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Less than 50 percent wool | 1,444 | 320 | 13 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 37 | 56 | 34 | 66 | 83 | 50 | 65 | 158 | 67 | 37 |
| Wool and other fiber mixtures | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 8,933 | 2,011 | 9 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 92 | 138 | 207 | 198 | 155 | 306 | 381 | 505 | 276 | 662 | 744 | 410 | 596 |
| Cotton | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 percent cotton fabric | 24,678 | 5,909 | 117 | 52 | 35 | 4 | 50 | 228 | 405 | 1,009 | 914 | 1,172 | 989 | 934 | 973 | 868 | 978 | 835 | 1,201 |
| Cotton and man-made fiber mixtures | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 percent of more cotton | 3,476 | 985 | 349 | 258 | 162 | 41 | 53 | 53 | 0 | 28 | 39 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 221 | 343 | 269 |
| Less than 50 percent cotton | 465 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 11 | 99 | 27 | 12 | 90 | 26 | 31 | 17 |
| Cotton and other fiber mixtures | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 28,619 | 7,045 | 466 | 310 | 197 | 46 | 103 | 281 | 411 | 1,044 | 953 | 1,183 | 1,090 | 961 | 988 | 958 | 1,225 | 1,209 | 1,487 |
| Man-made | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cellulosic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Filament yarn | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 66 | 87 | 69 |
| Staple fiber | 5 | -1 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 55 | -1 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 66 | 87 | 69 |
| Non-cellulosic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Filament yarn | 3,483 | 398 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 40 | 17 | 27 | 16 | 28 | 73 | 102 | 77 | 49 | 85 | 25 | 73 | 43 |
| Staple fiber | 5,890 | 2,114 | 338 | 259 | 158 | 38 | 50 | 123 | 58 | 276 | 196 | 174 | 239 | 205 | 81 | 197 | 283 | 271 | 298 |
| Total | 9,373 | 2,512 | 349 | 260 | 162 | 40 | 90 | 140 | 85 | 292 | 224 | 247 | 341 | 282 | 130 | 282 | 308 | 344 | 341 |
| Total man-made | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Filament yarn | 3,533 | 398 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 40 | 17 | 26 | 16 | 28 | 73 | 102 | 77 | 49 | 86 | 91 | 160 | 112 |
| Staple fiber | 5,895 | 2,115 | 338 | 258 | 158 | 38 | 50 | 123 | 58 | 278 | 196 | 174 | 239 | 205 | 81 | 197 | 283 | 271 | 298 |
| Total | 9,428 | 2,513 | 349 | 259 | 162 | 40 | 90 | 140 | 85 | 294 | 224 | 247 | 341 | 282 | 130 | 283 | 374 | 431 | 410 |
| Glass | 23 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 10 |
| Total all fibers | 47,003 | 11,612 | 824 | 589 | 362 | 86 | 285 | 566 | 714 | 1,547 | 1,332 | 1,737 | 1,822 | 1,748 | 1,397 | 1,903 | 2,344 | 2,055 | 2,503 |

Based on data from the Department of Defense.

**Table 17.—Fabric deliveries to U.S. military forces, in equivalent square yards of fabric**

| Fiber and fabric | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1972 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |
| | *1,000 square yards* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wool | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blanketing | 2,336 | 1,225 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 164 | 215 | 144 | 90 | 183 | 165 | 164 | 71 | 217 | 236 | 277 | 281 |
| Flannel | 16 | 526 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 32 | 110 | 143 | 186 | 143 | 144 | 10 | 15 | 3 |
| Frieze | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 163 | -76 | 90 |
| Gabardine | 2,158 | 338 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 115 | 184 | 50 | 231 | 190 | 81 | 140 |
| Kersey | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Melton | 1,379 | 217 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 140 | 87 | 167 | 91 | 127 | 111 |
| Pile | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Serge | 4,864 | 0 | -6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Tropical | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 10,755 | 2,367 | -6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 164 | 215 | 199 | 122 | 398 | 500 | 674 | 351 | 838 | 690 | 435 | 625 |
| Mixed fiber | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coton and wool | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cotton and cellulosic | 45 | -7 | 0 | -7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 463 | 594 | 481 |
| Cotton and noncellulosic | 16,825 | 5,142 | 1,463 | 1,028 | 647 | 202 | 169 | 265 | 69 | 174 | 125 | 123 | 564 | 313 | 98 | 473 | 280 | 577 | 650 |
| Cotton and glass | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cotton and other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wool and cellulosic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wool and noncellulosic | 8,555 | 1,765 | 57 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 96 | 204 | 312 | 191 | 367 | 472 | 277 | 382 | 892 | 375 | 205 |
| Wool and other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cotton, wool and cellulosic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cotton, wool and non-cellulosic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cellulosic and non-cellulosic | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 25,425 | 6,918 | 1,520 | 1,087 | 647 | 202 | 169 | 265 | 165 | 396 | 437 | 314 | 931 | 785 | 375 | 855 | 1,635 | 1,546 | 1,336 |
| Cotton | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 45,671 | 10,194 | 337 | 173 | 74 | -11 | 85 | 477 | 893 | 1,446 | 1,263 | 1,739 | 1,703 | 2,015 | 2,472 | 1,984 | 2,605 | 1,924 | 2,543 |
| Man-made | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cellulosic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 179 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 3 |
| Non-cellulosic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 5,419 | 2,901 | 31 | 6 | 45 | 13 | 94 | 292 | 141 | 658 | 321 | 552 | 346 | 402 | 107 | 351 | 76 | 259 | 523 |
| Glass | 51 | 96 | 0 | 0 | 6 | -1 | 0 | 11 | 29 | 31 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 0 | 11 | -3 | 7 | 14 | 20 |
| Total man-made | 5,649 | 2,999 | 31 | 6 | 51 | 12 | 94 | 304 | 170 | 689 | 321 | 557 | 362 | 402 | 118 | 350 | 83 | 280 | 546 |
| Total all fibers | 87,500 | 22,478 | 1,882 | 1,267 | 772 | 203 | 448 | 1,210 | 1,443 | 2,730 | 2,143 | 3,008 | 3,496 | 3,876 | 3,316 | 4,027 | 5,013 | 4,185 | 5,050 |

Based on data from the Department of Defense.

Table 18.-U.S. production of woolen and worsted woven goods[1]

| Fabric | 1970 | 1971 | 1971 | | | | 1972 | 1971 compared with 1970 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Jan.-Mar. | Apr.-June | July-Sept. | Oct.-Dec. | Jan.-Mar. | |
| | *1,000 linear yards* | *1,000 linear yards* | *1,000 linear yards* | *1,000 linear yards* | *1,000 linear yards* | *1,000 linear yards* | *1,000 linear yards* | *Percent* |
| Woolen and worsted woven fabrics (except felt) | 178,590 | 113,290 | 37,006 | 32,577 | 22,651 | 21,056 | 25,635 | -36.6 |
| Apparel fabrics | 171,975 | 108,851 | 35,865 | 31,132 | 21,746 | 20,108 | 24,152 | -36.7 |
| Government orders | 5,996 | 670 | 66 | 29 | 83 | 492 | 359 | -88.8 |
| Other than Government orders | 165,979 | 108,181 | 35,799 | 31,103 | 21,663 | 19,616 | 23,793 | -34.8 |
| Men's and boys' clothing | 73,930 | 47,507 | 18,210 | 14,211 | 8,019 | 7,067 | 8,873 | -35.7 |
| Less than 9 oz. | 8,561 | 5,135 | 1,122 | 1,619 | 1,138 | 1,256 | 820 | -40.0 |
| Worsted | 8,190 | 4,948 | 1,042 | 1,559 | 1,108 | 1,239 | 796 | -39.6 |
| Woolen | 371 | 187 | 80 | 60 | 30 | 17 | 24 | -49.6 |
| 9 oz. up to 13 oz. | 49,300 | 31,816 | 13,042 | 9,474 | 5,240 | 4,060 | 5,535 | -35.5 |
| Worsted | 34,781 | 21,263 | 9,301 | 6,767 | 2,867 | 2,328 | 3,642 | -38.9 |
| Woolen | 14,519 | 10,553 | 3,741 | 2,707 | 2,373 | 1,732 | 1,893 | -27.3 |
| 13 oz. up to 16 oz. | 5,275 | 4,197 | 1,573 | 1,327 | 705 | 592 | 641 | -20.4 |
| Worsted | 3,314 | 2,531 | 894 | 920 | 387 | 330 | 423 | -23.6 |
| Woolen | 1,961 | 1,666 | 679 | 407 | 318 | 262 | 218 | -15.0 |
| 16 oz. up to 20 oz. | 8,570 | 5,069 | 2,002 | 1,468 | 697 | 902 | 1,573 | -40.9 |
| Worsted | 712 | 439 | 96 | 106 | 95 | 142 | 124 | -38.3 |
| Woolen | 7,858 | 4,630 | 1,906 | 1,362 | 602 | 760 | 1,449 | -41.1 |
| 20 oz. up to 26 oz. | 1,998 | 1,173 | 438 | 302 | 215 | 218 | 278 | -41.3 |
| 26 oz. and over | 226 | 117 | 33 | 21 | 24 | 39 | 26 | -48.2 |
| Women's and children's clothing | 92,049 | 60,674 | 17,589 | 16,892 | 13,644 | 12,549 | 14,920 | -34.1 |
| Less than 9 oz. | 9,062 | 3,152 | 841 | 685 | 739 | 887 | 923 | -65.2 |
| Worsted | 775 | 949 | 278 | 212 | 252 | 207 | 194 | +22.5 |
| Woolen | 8,287 | 2,203 | 563 | 473 | 487 | 680 | 729 | -73.4 |
| 9 oz. up to 13 oz. | 36,538 | 19,789 | 6,650 | 6,339 | 3,831 | 2,969 | 3,301 | -45.8 |
| Worsted | 729 | 353 | 42 | 102 | 147 | 62 | 144 | -51.6 |
| Woolen | 35,809 | 19,436 | 6,608 | 6,237 | 3,684 | 2,907 | 3,157 | -45.7 |
| 13 oz. up to 16 oz. | 3,904 | 1,772 | 393 | 610 | 376 | 393 | 678 | -54.6 |
| Worsted | 305 | 292 | 42 | 36 | 96 | 118 | 74 | -4.3 |
| Woolen | 3,599 | 1,480 | 351 | 574 | 280 | 275 | 604 | -58.9 |
| 16 oz. up to 20 oz. | 15,202 | 12,554 | 3,175 | 3,614 | 3,185 | 2,580 | 3,432 | -17.4 |
| Worsted | 1,976 | 1,685 | 401 | 419 | 474 | 391 | 294 | -14.7 |
| Woolen | 13,226 | 10,869 | 2,774 | 3,195 | 2,711 | 2,189 | 3,138 | -17.8 |
| 20 oz. and over | 27,343 | 23,407 | 6,530 | 5,644 | 5,513 | 5,720 | 6,586 | -14.4 |
| Nonapparel fabrics | 6,615 | 4,439 | 1,141 | 1,445 | 905 | 948 | 1,483 | -32.9 |
| Blanketing | 4,895 | 3,276 | 872 | 1,170 | 594 | 640 | 1,021 | -33.1 |
| Other | 1,720 | 1,163 | 269 | 275 | 311 | 308 | 462 | -32.4 |
| | | | | *1,000 pounds* | | | | |
| Woven felts | 7,792 | 7,510 | 1,880 | 1,959 | 1,761 | 1,910 | 2,040 | -3.6 |
| Papermakers | 6,350 | 5,775 | 1,453 | 1,509 | 1,353 | 1,460 | 1,467 | -9.1 |
| All others | 1,442 | 1,735 | 427 | 450 | 408 | 450 | 573 | +20.3 |

[1] Fabrics wholly or chiefly by weight of wool, reused wool, reprocessed wool or other animal fibers. Blanketing in 72 inch width or equivalent, other fabrics in 54 to 60 inch width or equivalent 54 inch width.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 19.—Raw wool content of United States imports for consumption of wool manufactures[1]

| Year and month | Tops and advanced wool | Yarns | Woven fabrics[2] | Wool blankets[3] | Wearing apparel | | Other manufactures[5] | Subtotal | Noils | Wastes[6] | Carpets and rugs | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Knit | Other than knit[4] | | | | | | |
| | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* |
| 1967 | 5,795 | 9,684 | 24,319 | 755 | 24,371 | 6,400 | 2,438 | 73,762 | 28,912 | 10,895 | 9,865 | 123,434 |
| 1968 | 16,622 | 10,850 | 32,696 | 874 | 32,845 | 8,513 | 2,549 | 94,949 | 27,011 | 14,669 | 9,338 | 145,967 |
| 1969 | 4,496 | 8,602 | 29,197 | 1,012 | 30,601 | 10,872 | 2,235 | 87,015 | 22,881 | 10,633 | 9,141 | 129,670 |
| 1970 | 4,406 | 8,092 | 23,943 | 1,004 | 25,207 | 12,917 | 2,563 | 78,132 | 20,026 | 10,619 | 7,783 | 116,560 |
| 1971[8] | 2,753 | 7,665 | 11,720 | 679 | 21,322 | 9,895 | 3,038 | 57,072 | 15,491 | 7,987 | 9,155 | 89,705 |
| 1972[8] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 34 | 515 | 564 | 73 | 924 | 400 | 209 | 2,719 | 2,313 | 603 | 1,206 | 6,841 |
| February | 3 | 439 | 531 | 41 | 668 | 307 | 219 | 2,208 | 2,033 | 1,118 | 891 | 6,250 |
| March | 74 | 425 | 965 | 47 | 713 | 443 | 297 | 2,964 | 1,936 | 777 | 664 | 6,341 |
| April | 21 | 366 | 933 | 21 | 645 | 263 | 244 | 2,493 | 1,411 | 1,060 | 533 | 5,497 |
| May | 64 | 669 | 736 | 29 | 811 | 297 | 326 | 2,932 | 1,436 | 990 | 816 | 6,174 |
| June | 39 | 532 | 909 | 48 | 1,809 | 503 | 405 | 4,245 | 1,997 | 1,159 | 769 | 8,170 |
| January—June | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | 3,612 | 4,804 | 13,300 | 312 | 8,385 | 1,650 | 878 | 32,941 | 16,213 | 6,033 | 5,628 | 60,815 |
| 1968 | 3,318 | 5,486 | 17,074 | 324 | 11,647 | 2,011 | 1,404 | 41,624 | 14,139 | 7,344 | 4,648 | 67,755 |
| 1969 | 2,194 | 4,715 | 16,611 | 367 | 10,819 | 2,847 | 1,260 | 38,813 | 12,757 | 6,295 | 4,365 | 62,230 |
| 1970 | 2,688 | 4,126 | 14,158 | 427 | 8,144 | 4,116 | 1,089 | 34,748 | 13,240 | 7,059 | 3,965 | 59,012 |
| 1971[8] | 1,938 | 4,149 | 7,519 | 237 | 6,419 | 3,391 | 849 | 24,502 | 8,280 | 5,119 | 4,837 | 42,738 |
| 1972[8] | 235 | 2,946 | 4,638 | 259 | 5,570 | 2,213 | 1,700 | 17,561 | 11,126 | 5,707 | 4,879 | 39,273 |

See footnotes at end of table 20.

Table 20.—Raw wool content of United States exports of domestic wool manufactures[1]

| Year and month | Tops and advanced wool | Yarns | Fabrics woven and knit | Wool blankets | Wearing apparel | | Other manufactures[7] | Felts | Subtotal | Noils and wastes[6] | Carpets and rugs | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Knit | Other than knit | | | | | | |
| | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* | *1,000 pounds* |
| 1967 | 527 | 331 | 550 | 211 | 535 | 503 | 748 | 1,434 | 4,839 | 3,293 | 509 | 8,641 |
| 1968 | 461 | 367 | 496 | 207 | 472 | 573 | 961 | 1,349 | 4,886 | 3,635 | 818 | 9,339 |
| 1969 | 538 | 594 | 395 | 188 | 303 | 716 | 921 | 548 | 4,203 | 3,686 | 1,004 | 8,893 |
| 1970 | 804 | 297 | 403 | 164 | 305 | 688 | 769 | 650 | 4,080 | 2,484 | 860 | 7,424 |
| 1971 | 5,109 | 305 | 469 | 157 | 306 | 649 | 798 | 432 | 8,225 | 2,616 | 1,205 | 12,046 |
| 1972[8] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 2,455 | 12 | 25 | 13 | 30 | 29 | 84 | 34 | 2,682 | 145 | 67 | 2,894 |
| February | 1,485 | 3 | 37 | 16 | 20 | 46 | 81 | 19 | 1,707 | 200 | 76 | 1,983 |
| March | 2,611 | 11 | 28 | 10 | 24 | 45 | 125 | 23 | 2,877 | 266 | 92 | 3,235 |
| April | 2,162 | 69 | 30 | 3 | 39 | 72 | 53 | 39 | 2,467 | 203 | 69 | 2,739 |
| May | 1,931 | 55 | 39 | 6 | 26 | 78 | 84 | 70 | 2,289 | 207 | 111 | 2,607 |
| June | 2,702 | 38 | 42 | 3 | 29 | 77 | 69 | 15 | 2,975 | 426 | 76 | 3,477 |
| January-June | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | 278 | 119 | 286 | 69 | 257 | 220 | 399 | 605 | 2,233 | 1,989 | 283 | 4,505 |
| 1968 | 197 | 198 | 244 | 100 | 238 | 181 | 432 | 824 | 2,414 | 1,537 | 379 | 4,330 |
| 1969 | 364 | 383 | 192 | 80 | 104 | 325 | 437 | 257 | 2,142 | 2,281 | 344 | 4,767 |
| 1970 | 521 | 70 | 207 | 55 | 118 | 284 | 382 | 394 | 2,031 | 1,398 | 550 | 3,979 |
| 1971 | 326 | 148 | 168 | 40 | 152 | 295 | 435 | 253 | 1,817 | 1,529 | 559 | 3,905 |
| 1972[8] | 13,346 | 188 | 201 | 51 | 168 | 347 | 496 | 200 | 14,997 | 1,447 | 491 | 16,935 |

[1] Includes manufactures of mohair, alpaca, and other wool-like specialty hair. [2] Includes pile fabric and manufactures, tapestry and upholstery goods, press and billiard cloths. [3] Includes carriage and automobile robes, steamer rugs, etc. [4] Includes laces, lace articles, veils and veilings, nets and nettings, when reported in pounds. [5] Includes knit fabrics in the piece and miscellaneous manufactures not elsewhere specified. [6] Not including rags. [7] Census Bureau's Schedule B classification designated manufactures, n.e.c. [8] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 21.— Production of wool and hair tops, worsted and woolen yarn, and wool woven fabrics, selected countries

| Country | Year | | | 1971 | | | | 1972 | Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | Jan.-Mar. | Apr.-June | July-Sept. | Oct.-Dec. | Jan.-Mar. | Jan.-Mar. 1972 to Jan.-Mar. 1971 | 1971 to 1970 |
| | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Million pounds* | *Percent* | *Percent* |
| **Tops** | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 202.9 | 175.7 | 145.9 | 39.0 | 37.6 | 33.1 | 36.4 | 41.0 | +5.1 | -17.0 |
| France | 216.9 | 224.7 | 243.2 | 63.7 | 63.0 | 50.9 | 65.5 | 69.9 | +9.7 | +8.2 |
| Japan | 324.4 | 329.4 | 306.2 | 73.0 | 76.8 | 78.3 | 78.0 | 75.6 | +3.6 | -7.0 |
| Italy | 170.5 | 145.3 | 120.8 | 31.1 | 30.9 | 26.0 | 33.1 | 34.2 | +10.0 | -16.9 |
| United States | 133.7 | 106.5 | 72.3 | 20.1 | 19.9 | 16.3 | 15.9 | 18.1 | -10.0 | -32.1 |
| West Germany | 96.0 | 94.4 | 108.9 | 25.6 | 25.9 | 27.1 | 30.2 | 28.9 | +12.9 | +15.4 |
| Belgium | 63.0 | 54.7 | 37.5 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 8.2 | 9.3 | 9.7 | -6.7 | -31.4 |
| Australia | 42.1 | 40.8 | 29.8 | 7.7 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 5.5 | -28.6 | -27.0 |
| Uruguay | 30.7 | 32.8 | 30.9 | 10.1 | 8.9 | 3.5 | 8.4 | --- | --- | -5.8 |
| Netherlands | .6 | .4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total | 1,280.8 | 1,204.4 | 1,095.7 | 280.6 | 282.5 | 250.9 | 283.7 | 282.9 | +.8 | -9.0 |
| **Worsted yarn** | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 212.4 | 202.6 | 195.1 | 50.0 | 49.1 | 44.1 | 52.0 | 51.4 | +2.8 | -3.7 |
| Italy | 245.2 | 236.1 | 240.7 | 56.7 | 62.4 | 53.4 | 68.3 | 71.4 | +25.9 | +2.0 |
| France | 223.1 | 224.7 | 239.6 | 63.7 | 63.9 | 46.1 | 65.9 | 65.7 | +3.1 | +6.6 |
| West Germany | 184.2 | 187.0 | 202.6 | 50.5 | 50.3 | 46.1 | 56.0 | 52.9 | +4.8 | +8.3 |
| Japan | 279.4 | 291.2 | 292.8 | 67.2 | 73.0 | 75.2 | 77.2 | 74.3 | +10.6 | +.6 |
| Belgium | 126.7 | 125.9 | 138.9 | 35.7 | 36.0 | 29.5 | 37.7 | 37.0 | +3.6 | +10.3 |
| Netherlands | 17.2 | 19.0 | 20.3 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 5.7 | 5.1 | -3.8 | +6.8 |
| Australia | 18.1 | 19.8 | 19.4 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 4.0 | -9.1 | -2.0 |
| Total | 1,306.3 | 1,306.3 | 1,349.4 | 333.5 | 344.6 | 303.7 | 368.1 | 361.8 | +8.5 | +3.3 |
| **Woolen yarn** | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 322.0 | 297.4 | 300.5 | 81.6 | 79.9 | 62.6 | 76.5 | 74.1 | -9.2 | +1.0 |
| Italy | 317.5 | 305.6 | 302.3 | 75.4 | 79.8 | 67.0 | 80.2 | 85.1 | +12.9 | -1.1 |
| France | 96.1 | 90.6 | 95.0 | 24.9 | 26.6 | 18.5 | 25.1 | 26.2 | +5.2 | +4.9 |
| West Germany | 114.1 | 107.1 | 104.5 | 26.9 | 27.8 | 23.1 | 26.9 | 26.5 | -1.5 | -2.4 |
| Japan | 105.3 | 109.1 | 102.5 | 25.4 | 27.1 | 25.6 | 24.3 | 25.1 | -1.2 | -6.1 |
| Belgium | 52.6 | 53.1 | 60.0 | 14.3 | 15.2 | 13.7 | 16.8 | 16.5 | +15.4 | +13.0 |
| Netherlands | 31.6 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 6.8 | --- | --- |
| Australia | 37.7 | 41.2 | 42.1 | 9.5 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 8.4 | -11.6 | +2.2 |
| Total | 1,076.9 | 1,032.1 | 1,034.9 | 264.8 | 274.4 | 227.5 | 268.5 | 268.7 | +1.5 | +.3 |
| **Woven fabrics** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Million square yards* | *Million square yards* | *Million square yards* | *Million square yards* | *Million square yards* | *Million square yards* | *Million square yards* | *Million square yards* | | |
| United States | 360.2 | 291.9 | 184.1 | 59.9 | 53.7 | 35.9 | 34.6 | 46.2 | -22.9 | -36.9 |
| United Kingdom | 310.4 | 277.1 | 245.8 | 63.7 | 62.3 | 57.6 | 62.1 | 58.0 | -9.0 | -11.3 |
| Japan | 518.6 | 509.1 | 507.0 | 116.7 | 126.2 | 131.6 | 132.4 | 154.9 | +32.7 | -.4 |
| France | 209.7 | 180.0 | 203.4 | 50.2 | 54.7 | 40.9 | 57.6 | 54.1 | +7.8 | +13.0 |
| West Germany | 166.6 | 147.3 | 147.3 | 37.1 | 38.7 | 35.4 | 36.1 | 40.1 | +8.1 | --- |
| Netherlands | 52.2 | 48.1 | 50.1 | 12.4 | 9.1 | 11.6 | 12.6 | 12.0 | -3.2 | +4.2 |
| Australia | 32.3 | 32.1 | 26.2 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 5.4 | -21.7 | -18.4 |
| Total | 1,650.0 | 1,485.7 | 1,363.9 | 347.0 | 351.0 | 319.0 | 342.5 | 370.6 | +6.8 | -8.2 |
| Belgium (Mil. lb.) | 34.5 | 32.4 | 32.6 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 8.8 | +7.3 | +.6 |
| Italy (Mil. lb.) | 253.4 | 255.5 | 249.1 | 63.9 | 66.4 | 54.9 | 63.9 | 67.9 | +6.3 | -2.5 |

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Table 22.—Raw wool: Mill consumption, seasonal adjustment factors, quarterly, 1953 to date

| Year | Quarter | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st. | 2nd. | 3rd. | 4th. | 1st. | 2nd. | 3rd. | 4th. | 1st. | 2nd. | 3rd. | 4th. |
| | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* | *Percent* |
| | *10-country* | | | | *United States* | | | | E.E.C. | | | |
| 1953 | 102.2 | 101.9 | 95.4 | 100.4 | 103.7 | 103.5 | 97.4 | 95.3 | 100.7 | 100.2 | 94.9 | 104.0 |
| 1954 | 102.4 | 101.9 | 95.2 | 100.4 | 104.0 | 103.3 | 97.3 | 95.3 | 100.9 | 100.3 | 94.5 | 104.0 |
| 1955 | 102.7 | 101.8 | 95.0 | 100.4 | 104.6 | 102.7 | 97.2 | 95.5 | 101.4 | 100.4 | 94.1 | 103.8 |
| 1956 | 103.0 | 101.7 | 94.8 | 100.5 | 105.0 | 102.1 | 97.2 | 95.7 | 101.9 | 100.5 | 93.7 | 103.7 |
| 1957 | 103.2 | 101.6 | 94.6 | 100.5 | 105.3 | 101.4 | 97.6 | 95.9 | 102.3 | 100.7 | 93.1 | 103.5 |
| 1958 | 103.3 | 101.7 | 94.5 | 100.6 | 104.9 | 101.3 | 98.1 | 95.9 | 102.8 | 101.0 | 92.5 | 103.2 |
| 1959 | 103.2 | 101.7 | 94.4 | 100.7 | 104.2 | 101.4 | 98.6 | 96.2 | 103.4 | 101.4 | 91.8 | 103.0 |
| 1960 | 103.1 | 101.9 | 94.3 | 100.7 | 103.2 | 102.0 | 98.6 | 96.5 | 104.0 | 101.6 | 91.3 | 102.6 |
| 1961 | 102.9 | 102.2 | 94.1 | 100.8 | 102.6 | 102.3 | 98.3 | 97.0 | 104.6 | 102.0 | 90.7 | 102.3 |
| 1962 | 102.7 | 102.5 | 94.0 | 100.9 | 102.1 | 102.8 | 97.9 | 97.2 | 105.0 | 102.5 | 90.1 | 102.1 |
| 1963 | 102.5 | 102.8 | 93.9 | 100.9 | 102.3 | 102.9 | 97.4 | 97.3 | 105.1 | 103.1 | 89.7 | 102.2 |
| 1964 | 102.1 | 103.1 | 93.9 | 100.9 | 102.4 | 103.3 | 97.0 | 96.9 | 104.7 | 103.6 | 89.6 | 102.2 |
| 1965 | 102.0 | 103.4 | 93.8 | 100.8 | 102.8 | 103.6 | 96.8 | 96.5 | 104.4 | 103.9 | 89.6 | 102.2 |
| 1966 | 101.9 | 103.6 | 93.7 | 100.8 | 102.9 | 104.2 | 96.4 | 96.4 | 104.3 | 103.8 | 89.8 | 102.2 |
| 1967 | 101.8 | 103.7 | 93.6 | 100.9 | 102.8 | 104.7 | 96.2 | 96.4 | 104.2 | 103.7 | 89.9 | 102.2 |
| 1968 | 101.8 | 103.8 | 93.5 | 101.0 | 102.5 | 105.0 | 95.9 | 96.8 | 104.3 | 103.6 | 89.8 | 102.3 |
| 1969 | 101.8 | 103.8 | 93.3 | 101.2 | 102.3 | 104.9 | 95.7 | 97.3 | 104.4 | 103.6 | 89.6 | 102.4 |
| 1970 | 101.8 | 103.7 | 93.2 | 101.4 | 102.1 | 104.8 | 95.6 | 97.8 | 104.5 | 103.6 | 89.2 | 102.8 |
| 1971 | 101.7 | 103.7 | 93.1 | 101.6 | 101.9 | 104.6 | 95.6 | 97.9 | 104.5 | 103.6 | 89.0 | 103.1 |
| 1972 | 101.7 | 103.7 | 93.1 | 101.6 | 101.9 | 104.5 | 95.7 | 98.0 | 104.5 | 103.6 | 88.9 | 103.2 |
| | Japan | | | | United Kingdom | | | | Australia | | | |
| 1953 | 93.7 | 105.9 | 101.2 | 99.1 | 105.1 | 101.9 | 91.2 | 101.7 | 90.7 | 103.5 | 107.9 | 97.7 |
| 1954 | 93.8 | 105.8 | 101.3 | 99.1 | 105.4 | 101.7 | 91.0 | 101.8 | 90.9 | 103.5 | 107.8 | 97.4 |
| 1955 | 94.0 | 105.6 | 101.4 | 98.9 | 105.8 | 101.5 | 90.6 | 102.1 | 91.5 | 103.4 | 107.7 | 97.0 |
| 1956 | 94.1 | 105.7 | 101.3 | 98.8 | 106.1 | 101.4 | 90.0 | 102.4 | 92.1 | 103.4 | 107.4 | 96.8 |
| 1957 | 94.3 | 105.6 | 101.1 | 98.9 | 106.3 | 101.4 | 89.6 | 102.7 | 92.7 | 103.4 | 106.8 | 96.9 |
| 1958 | 94.6 | 105.4 | 100.8 | 99.4 | 106.3 | 101.5 | 89.5 | 102.5 | 93.2 | 103.3 | 106.0 | 97.6 |
| 1959 | 94.9 | 104.9 | 100.4 | 99.8 | 106.3 | 101.8 | 89.5 | 102.3 | 93.6 | 103.1 | 105.0 | 98.4 |
| 1960 | 95.3 | 104.3 | 100.1 | 100.1 | 106.2 | 102.3 | 89.5 | 101.8 | 94.0 | 102.7 | 103.9 | 99.4 |
| 1961 | 96.0 | 103.6 | 100.1 | 100.2 | 106.2 | 102.6 | 89.6 | 101.5 | 94.4 | 102.4 | 103.2 | 100.2 |
| 1962 | 96.6 | 102.8 | 100.3 | 100.3 | 106.2 | 102.8 | 89.7 | 101.2 | 94.6 | 101.9 | 103.0 | 100.7 |
| 1963 | 96.9 | 102.2 | 100.6 | 100.2 | 106.2 | 102.8 | 89.9 | 101.2 | 94.4 | 101.6 | 103.5 | 100.8 |
| 1964 | 97.2 | 101.9 | 100.7 | 100.2 | 105.9 | 103.0 | 90.1 | 101.1 | 93.8 | 101.5 | 104.3 | 100.9 |
| 1965 | 97.4 | 101.8 | 100.5 | 100.4 | 105.7 | 103.2 | 90.2 | 101.0 | 92.8 | 101.6 | 105.2 | 100.9 |
| 1966 | 97.4 | 101.6 | 100.4 | 100.7 | 105.7 | 103.3 | 90.0 | 100.9 | 91.8 | 101.6 | 106.1 | 100.8 |
| 1967 | 97.3 | 101.6 | 100.3 | 100.9 | 105.6 | 103.6 | 89.7 | 101.0 | 91.0 | 101.8 | 106.8 | 100.7 |
| 1968 | 97.1 | 101.6 | 100.4 | 101.0 | 105.6 | 104.1 | 89.1 | 101.2 | 90.5 | 101.9 | 107.1 | 100.7 |
| 1969 | 97.0 | 101.5 | 100.6 | 101.0 | 105.5 | 104.5 | 88.6 | 101.4 | 90.1 | 102.1 | 107.1 | 100.7 |
| 1970 | 96.9 | 101.4 | 100.8 | 101.0 | 105.4 | 104.9 | 88.1 | 101.7 | 90.0 | 102.1 | 107.1 | 100.7 |
| 1971 | 96.7 | 101.4 | 100.9 | 101.0 | 105.3 | 105.0 | 88.0 | 101.8 | 90.0 | 102.2 | 107.2 | 100.6 |
| 1972 | 96.7 | 101.4 | 100.9 | 101.0 | 105.2 | 105.0 | 87.9 | 101.9 | 90.0 | 102.2 | 107.2 | 100.6 |

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